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O B S E R V A T I O N S
O N T H E
A I R,
A N D
E P I D E M I C D I S E A S E S,

F R O M
The Beginning of the YEAR 1738,
T O
The End of the YEAR 1748.

V O L. II.

B Y
JOHN HUXHAM, M. D. F. R. S.

A N D N O W
TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL,
B Y H I S S O N,
JOHN CORHAM HUXHAM, A. M.

Δεῖ δὲ καταμανθάνειν τὴν καταστάσιν τῶν Ὁρέων ἀκριβῶς, καὶ τῶν Νούσων
ἐκαστῇ. *Hippocrat. de Dieb. Judicat. Initio, item, Lib. 3, Epidem.*
Sect. 3.

5^x
L O N D O N :

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and HENRY WHITFELD, at Plymouth.

M,DCC,LXVII,





T H E

P R E F A C E.

I HAVE at length finished another
Volume of my Observations *de*
Aëre, et Morbis Epidemicis, (*viz.*
from the Beginning of the Year
1738 to the End of the Year 1748) in which
I have made Use of the same Plan, and An-
notations, as those taken Notice of in the * for-
mer Volume. How very laborious such Works
are, he only is capable of knowing, who has
himself been concerned in them.—Indeed I
the more willingly engaged in this Second Vo-
lume, both because of the favourable Reception
which the first met with, and from its being
useful to myself, even whilst I was carrying it

* I have besides, in this second Volume, taken Notice
in every Month of the Day of the New and Full Moon.—
I shall here also by the Bye observe, that the whole Quan-
tity of Rain, which fell in the Year 1737, (Vol. I.) was

Dig. Dec.

Dig. Dec.

only 27.364, and not, as it is erroneously printed, 36.706.

VOL. II.

B

into

into Execution. — For, whilst I diligently remarked the Changes of the Air and Weather, and also the different Diseases ensuing from thence, I was much more capable of discovering their true Nature and Origin; since, as † *Hippocrates* long since observed, and which is likewise sufficiently attested by Experience, as the Seasons themselves are, such also are the Constitutions of the Diseases. Hence it is, that this divine Ancient is so attentive in laying down a diligent Observation of the Air and Seasons, and has moreover given us some of the best Instances in this Case, especially in his first and third Books of Epidemics.

Another Inducement to this Undertaking was, that Observations of this Kind, when regularly made for a long Series of Years, in one and the same Place, more certainly discover the Constitution of the Atmosphere in that Country, the reigning Disorders, their Successions, Relations one to another, and even the very Method of Cure, than if there was only an History to be given of them for one or two Years. Upon this Account the very celebrated ‡ *Ramazzini* observes most justly, “ That
 “ nothing would be more useful in Physic than
 “ to compare together the successive Constitu-
 “ tions of the Air, in Order thereby to fix

† In his Book de Humorib. Sect. 7.

‡ *Constit. Epidemic. urban. 1691, ipso Initio.*

“ upon

“ upon a right Method of Cure, as often as
“ the same Kind of Seasons and the same Dis-
“ orders should return.”—The most experien-
ced *Hoffman* goes even yet somewhat further,
when he most “ earnestly exhorts all judicious
“ Physicians, and every one of them, who
“ have any Regard or Concern for the Health
“ of Mankind, that, in setting down the His-
“ tories of Diseases, if any epidemic Diseases
“ reign, to be exceedingly diligent and accu-
“ rate therein; and that every one may set
“ down the Constitution of the preceding as
“ well as the present Seasons, and the Weather
“ in his particular Situation, adding also the
“ Motion of the Mercury in the Barometer,
“ and Degree of Heat in the Thermometer;
“ and exhibit a full and compleat History
“ thereof, together with the Method and
“ Event of their Cure*.”

Indeed the common Air is of all Things the most absolutely necessary to the Preservation of our Lives, since we can sustain the Want of other Things even for several Hours; whereas we cannot be without this for the shortest Time.—Whether therefore this be pure, or impure, is doubtless a Matter of the utmost Importance, and a Physician ought to be perfectly acquaint-

* *Fred. Hoffman. Medicin. rational. Systemat. Edit. Francofurt, 4^o, 9 Vol. 1738, Patholog. general. Part. 3. Cap. 7, P. 480, Tom. ii.*

ed both with its good and bad Qualities †. By the Word *Air*, I would have understood the Earth's Atmosphere, and not, as it is sometimes called, the mere Element; which, as it is compounded of very different Kinds of Things, is capable either of being pernicious or salutary to us in various Ways. Its different Constitutions therefore, as to the Preservation of Health, as also the Prevention of Diseases, are constantly to be observed.

To illustrate this by an Example:—Very dry and cold Weather, accompanied with north-easterly or northerly Winds, constringes the Habit of the Body, strengthens the Fibres, contracts the smaller Vessels, and braces them up, renders the Humours thicker, accumulates moreover the Globules of the Blood, and greatly compresses them, and, in the Words of *Celsus*, “ Totum Corpus spissat, & mobilius atque expeditius reddit:” For this Reason, according to the Opinion of ‡ *Hippocrates*, of all the Winds, the most healthy is a northerly.—Should however such a Season as this continue longer, the Solids would become exceedingly braced, and too elastic; the Fluids would be too dense and glutinous, and infi-

† I have said several Things about this in the Preface to Vol. I, *de Aëre*, &c.

‡ Lib. de Morbo Sacro. Sect. 15, Edit. Vander Linden, Lugdun, Batav. 2 Vol. Oct. 1665.

nitely less capable of passing the very smallest Vessels ; since this not only produces a Lentor, which is very apt to occasion Inflammations, but moreover it so condenses the red Globules of Blood, that it is with the greatest Difficulty that they can be conveyed through the extreme and minute Ramifications of the Arteries, already too much contracted, and at the same Time not easily changing their globular Form into an oblong, in Order to facilitate their Passage : For at this Time the smaller Arteries themselves are constringed by the Cold, and very greatly resist any Distension. — Hence arise Obstructions, Inflammations, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, Anginas, Rheumatisms, and, in short, whatever Disorders are occasioned by a thick, viscid, and inflamed State of the Blood, forced forward by too great an Impulse of the Heart and its Arteries : Because the more the Vessels are contracted by the Cold, and the more they are compressed by the Weight of the Atmosphere ; so much greater, *cæteris paribus*, is the Velocity with which the contained Humours move ; from whence the Friction, and consequently the Heat, becomes so much the greater ; which at length very greatly thickens and condenses the Blood. — All these Things are certain and constant ; since whatever Blood is drawn during this Constitution of the Air, although it should be from the most healthy,

it would be very dense, and commonly glutinous; much more so then where a Fever is joined to it. Nevertheless this morbid Lentor is not produced immediately, nor in all Persons; since it arises gradually, and after a long Continuance of a dry Season and a northerly Wind; nor does it only signify what Sort of Days the present may be, but also of what Kind the preceding ones were.—Notwithstanding, to People of a too-relaxed and phlegmatic Constitution, this Constitution of the Air is so far from being pernicious, that it is very beneficial, as it renders them stronger and more alert; one Constitution being (as our very best * Præceptor remarks) better in Summer, and another in Winter.—From hence it is observable, also, that one Kind of epidemic Fever proves fatal to such Persons as are strong and robust, and at the same Time spares the weak and delicate; whereas another, generated by a very moist and warm Air, makes most terrible Havock amongst them. — Accordingly, from great Alterations in the Atmosphere, the popular Disorder is either very greatly changed, or altogether stopped; as we often see to be the Case. To guard however against, and even to remove the evil Consequences of a dry and cold Season, we should freely use diluting, emollient, and warm Liquors, as well as a soft,

* Hippocrat. Aphorism 2. Sect. 3.

relaxing

relaxing Diet ; nor should we ever venture to go abroad, whether on Foot or Horseback, and face these northerly Winds, before a Person has taken in some warm Suppings : But, should any one from thence be seized with Shiverings, or be feverish, Blood must be immediately drawn, more especially if a Pain in the Breast or Side should attack him ; and this is to be repeated again, should the Fever become heightened.—Indeed this is always certain, that Bleeding is never safer, or more advantageous, in acute Diseases, than in a dry and cold Constitution of the Air, when the Barometer stands high : Nor is this only convenient in pleuritic and peripneumonic Disorders, but likewise in several others, as in the *Small-pox*, the *Measles*, *Rheumatisms*, *Colic*, &c.—Nay, Bleeding is then very proper in intermitting Fevers themselves, such as Quotidians and Tertians, at least in the Beginning ; since, otherwise, these are easily and frequently converted into those, which are continual, ardent, and inflammatory.

On the contrary, a moist, warm *Κατάσσις* of the Atmosphere relaxes the Fibres too much, enervates the Power of the Vessels, renders the Blood of too loose a Texture, too glutinous and inert, and makes the whole Body dull, unstrung, and languid, and exposed to long, slow, putrid, intermitting Fevers.—Here then a

quite different Regimen and Course of Medicine is to be used ; since such are indicated in this Case as may brace up the Solids of the Body, preserve the *Crafts* of the Fluids, and make the Globules of the Blood more compact ; austere, cold, and generous Kinds of Liquors, a stronger, absorbent, and astringent Sort of Diet, the Cold-Bath, and other Things of a similar Nature. — In such Fevers as those, Drawing of Blood, especially if it be largely, is so far from doing any Good, that it does a great deal of Hurt ; since these very Fevers are owing to a too great Diminution of the Power of the Heart and Arteries, a too loose Texture of the Blood, and a Stagnation of the Lymph : Hence the vital Fluid tends to a *Στάσις* and Corruption ; from which arise intermittent, slow, putrid, malignant Fevers ; to the Cure of which, strengthening, and not weakening Medicines are necessary. — But very often indeed, whilst such Kind of Weather lasts, Quotidians and Tertians are apt to degenerate into long, continual, putrid Fevers, and that to the no small Danger of the Sick ; who, if they happen to recover from them, generally fall in the Conclusion into a Jaundice or Dropsy. — The sick Persons indeed never recover sooner, or more happily, than in fair, bright Weather, and when the Mercury stands high in the Barometer. This I have myself constantly observed,

observed, and the very famous *Fred. Hoffman* (long conversant in the Practice of Physic) remarked the same long since; whereas, when a cloudy, rainy, southerly Wind blows, they recover exceeding slowly.

Moreover, a cold, humid Constitution of the Atmosphere is likewise so far from being healthy, that it proves pernicious in several Respects, but chiefly by insinuating its cold Humours into the human Body, and very considerably obstructing the *Perpiration* *.—At this Time People must put on warm Cloathing, keep good Fires, and, by a proper Regimen in Living, guard (as much as possible) against the cold Vapours; in short, Perpiration is by all Means to be promoted, to which Purpose frequent Friction of the whole Body by the Fire-Side, constant, daily, and even an increased Degree of † Exercise greatly contributes.—In this Manner are we always to fence against the particular Indisposition of the Weather.

What has been already said upon this Subject may more strongly be elucidated from con-

* Even a few passing Clouds, in a very warm Constitution of the Atmosphere, do very considerably obstruct the Perpiration. See *Observat. accuratiss. Job. Lining. M. D. Philosoph Transact. N^o. 470.*

† How greatly this promotes Perpiration you may see in those very curious Experiments of *George Rye, Esq*; in his *Medicinâ staticâ Hybernicâ*, added in the End of the learned *Dr. Rogers's* Book de Morbis Epidemicis.

sidering

sidering of *Endemic Diseases* ; for the greater Part of these arise from the particular Depravation of the Atmosphere, in whatever Place they are troublesome : Thus, for Instance, slow, putrid, intermittent, irregular Fevers, which yield to no Remedies unless a Change of Place, or a thorough Change in the Atmosphere, which, as in that Place it abounds always with humid, noxious Vapours, which destroy the Tone of the Fibres, check Perspiration, and vitiate the Humours, are found to be most rife in low, marshy, swampy Situations.—Hence it is, that if any Stranger tarries long in boggy Places, and is exposed to a thick Air, within a very few Days he certainly falls sick ;—since, if the retained Matter of Perspiration is not soon discharged, either by Stool or Urine, nor yet through the Pores of the Skin, it presently produces a greater or less Degree of a * Fever ; and that becomes so much the more heightened, in Proportion as the Quantity of the retained *Perspirabile* is the greater, and the Quality of it the more acrid †. In Summer, therefore, or in Autumn, when the Humours are by the great Heat rendered much more acrid, an obstructed *Perspiration* is exceedingly pernicious.

* Sanctorii Aphorism. 11, Lib. 1.

† ——— 46, *ibid.* ——— 35, Sect. 2.

On the other Hand, those Persons who inhabit dry, mountainous Places, with a north-east Aspect, are very much afflicted with inflammatory Fevers, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and † Anginas ; which I have frequently observed to be very common in higher, cold Situations, facing the North, when any Disorder, that affected the Breast, was very rare in the Valleys. — Nay, I have frequently seen a *catarrhal, epidemic* Fever, in very cold and mountainous Situations, to assume the Nature of a *Pleuro-peripneumony* ; whereas, in very low Situations, the same has run into a slow, or (as it is termed) a *nervous* Fever. — From hence the Reason is sufficiently apparent, why, when there is one and the same popular Disease reigning in different Places, a quite different Method of Cure is to be recommended.

In these Cases, moreover, there is a great deal depending upon the Nature of the Winds, which produce very considerable Alterations in the Atmosphere : Thus a north-easterly Wind renders it dry, cold, and heavy ; whereas a southerly, moist, thin, and warm ; by which Means they have a very powerful Effect in making Places either healthy or unhealthy ; and the Inhabitants of them are affected in a quite

† See Ray's Travels through the Low Countries, in Harris's Collection of Voyages, Vol. II, Book 2, chap. 3, p. 656.

different Manner, according as the Wind is in this Point or the other.—Those Persons therefore, who cannot bear dry, cold Weather, ought to relax and warm their Bodies with warm Suppings now and then; whereas those who are incommoded by a damp, humid Disposition of the Air should have Recourse to Astringents; always guarding against any particular Inclemency of the Weather by Diet, a proper Regimen, and Physick.—Nor is this all; since every one should defend himself (as much as possible) against noxious Winds, by building their Houses in such a Manner as to expose them the least that may be to unwholesome Blasts.—* *M. T. Varro* guarded against the Plague, which once raged in *Corfica*, by shutting those of his Windows which faced the South, and opening those towards the North.—Indeed the Care of the Ancients, both in building their Houses and in laying out their Towns, so as most effectually to secure the Health of the Inhabitants, was remarkably great; since they were at the Pains to inspect the very *Viscera* of the Animals themselves, which had pastured in those Places where they intended to build, and by that Means to investigate whether those Places were healthy, or unhealthy. Thus solicitous were they for the Welfare of the Inha-

* *Varro* Lib. 1. Cap. 4, among the *Scriptores de Re Rusticâ*, ex Edition. *Gesneri*, *Lipsiæ* 1735, 2 Vol. 4to.

bitants, by consulting every probable Method for preserving their Health*.—But at present, and in our modern Edifices, far more Attention is paid to Gain and mercantile Advantages, than to the Healthiness of the Situation—Of which it may with the greatest Truth be said, as † *Vitruvius* formerly did of *Mitylene*, “Auster cum flat, Homines ægrotant, cum Corus, tussunt, cum Septentrio, restituuntur in Sanitatem, sed in Angiportis & Plateis non possunt consistere propter Vehementiam Frigoris.” Indeed several of our Houses are situated in such swampy, low Bottoms, that they are always productive of Disorders; and, for that Reason, I would recommend to the Possessors of them the celebrated ‡ *Varro*’s Advice, “Ea vendant quot Assibus possint, aut, si nequeant, relinquunt.”

This however by the Bye; if any Person is desirous of seeing more upon the Situation of Places, let him consult the great *Hippocrates*’s Writings *de Aëre, Aquis, & Locis*; and also his second Book *de Diætâ*, in which there are a great Number of Things concerning the Nature of the different Winds, very deserving his Perusal.

However altho’ some *epidemic* Fevers owe

* *Vitruvius*. Edit. Philandri 4to. Lib. 1, Cap. 4.

† ——— Id. Lib. Cap. 6.

‡ *Varro* de Re Rusticâ, Lib. 1, Cap. 12.

their Rise to Contagion, yet the far greater Part of them proceed from an evident Intemperature of the Air; since no Cause of any reigning Disorder, that is more probable, can be assigned, than the Air itself, which is common to all—When an humid, warm Constitution of the Atmosphere has continued for a long Time, slow, putrid, malignant Fevers always spread themselves, as the whole School of Physicians have observed from remotest Antiquity, even to the present Times; nor do such Diseases cease, unless there is a thorough Alteration in the Temperature of the Air; which very often in a very short Time suppresses even those Disorders which are contagious.—Nay, a dry, cold Winter often puts a Stop to the Plague itself: Whereas it too frequently is very much heightened by a moist, warm Air—Indeed, I have myself several Times known putrid, malignant Fevers, which have been both as to the Violence as well as Number greatly aggravated in an hot, cloudy Atmosphere, of a sudden almost removed by the Blowing of a dry northeasterly Wind—Even Tempests themselves very frequently prove salutary, by dissipating the *Miasmata*; stagnant Air, no less than stagnant Water, being liable to Corruption, and unless often put in Motion, becoming putrid.

To this it may also be added, that some Diseases answer to the particular Seasons of the Year;

Year; thus Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, Anginas, Tertian Fevers are common to the Spring—Quartans, putrid malignant ones, Choloras, Dysenteries to the Autumn; according as the usual Constitution of the Air at those Seasons conduces to the Production of the former or latter Disorders—However should those Seasons be unfavourable, the Diseases peculiar to them will be very greatly varied; so that those, which were usually met with in Autumn, will be rife in a warm, moist Spring; in a cold Autumn again the Spring-Diseases, as Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, &c. will prevail*—Nevertheless in general, as to the autumnal Fevers of what Kind soever, they are the Humours themselves of the Body which have then a much greater Tendency to Putrescence upon the Account of the preceding Heat of the Summer, nor do they admit of so plentiful Bleeding—An obstructed Perspiration in the Spring from catching Cold, commonly † produces inflammatory Fevers—In the Autumn putrid or malignant.—Nay, if in the autumnal Seasons any Diarrhœas should rage up and down, they are much more acrid, and bilious, than in the Spring, as has been repeatedly and sufficiently taken Notice of by Physicians—since the Heat of the Summer very greatly increases the Perspiration, dis-

* Hippocrat. Lib. de Humor. Sect. 7.

† Sanct. Aphor. 35. Sect. 2.

sipates the more humid Parts of the Body; heightens the Salts, and animal Oils, from whence there is perceptibly produced a considerable Acrimony in the Blood, which goes on still increasing unto the Autumn, unless it is daily corrected by proper diluting, demulcent Liquors. But attend however to the † *Coan* Oracle, the Interpreter of Nature, as to this Subject:— “ Omnium Generum Morbi profectò
 “ omnibus Temporibus fiunt, quidam verò in
 “ quibusdam magis gignuntur, & exacerban-
 “ tur, Aphor. 19^o Sect. 3.—Qualia Tempora
 “ (Ὡραὶ) tales Morborum Constitutiones—
 “ Tempora tempeſtiva, & bene ordinata,
 “ Morbos regulares (ἐν ῥυθμίᾳ) & judicatu fa-
 “ ciles faciunt. Lib. de Humorib. Sect. 7, et
 “ Aphorism. 8. Sect. 3.—Atqui, prout va-
 “ riaverit Tempus, ſimiles, aut diſſimiles
 “ erunt Morbi, qui in hoc oriuntur. Lib. 1,
 “ de Humor. Sect. 7—* Conversiones Tem-
 “ porum (Anni) maximè pariunt Morbos, &
 “ in iſſis Temporibus, magnæ Mutationes,
 “ Frigoris putà, aut Caloris; & ſic de cæte-
 “ ris, Aphorism. 1, Sect. 3, Lib. de Humor. 8.

† I have generally cited *Linden's* Edition of *Hippocrates*, not becauſe I approve of this, (ſince in Reality I greatly prefer the *Foeſian* to it) but becauſe he has divided the Text of *Hippocrates* into different Sections, by Means of which the Paſſages cited are more eaſily found.

* Ἀλλὰ Μετὰ βολαὶ τῶν Ὡρῶν.

“ —Con-

“ ———Constitutiones Hominum aliæ ad Æſ-
 “ tatem, aliæ ad Hyemem, bene aut malè ſe
 “ habent, Morbi porrò ad Tempora, Apho-
 “ riſm. 2. 3, Sect. 3, Lib. de Humor. Sect. 8.
 “ ———In anno autem aliquando Hyems max-
 “ imè prævalet, aliquando Ver, modò Æſtas
 “ modò Autumnus, Lib. de Natur. Homin.
 “ Sect. 16—Hyeme Pituita in Homine auge-
 “ tur, ibid. Sect. 12—Vere Pituita magis do-
 “ minatur, at Sanguis increſcit, ibid. Sect. 13
 “ —Æſtate Sanguis adhuc viget, ſed & Bilis
 “ exaltatur ; per Æſtatem etiam, ac Autum-
 “ num, Bile Corpus abundat ; Autumno au-
 “ tem atra plurima eſt, & fortiffima, Sanguis
 “ vero parciffimus, ibid. Sect. 14.”

Whatever Diſeaſes become more aggravated
 in the Winter, intirely ceaſe in the Summer ;
 ſo likewise the Summer's Diſeaſes diſappear in
 Winter. Lib. 3. Epidemic. Sect. 3, & de Na-
 tura Homin. Sect. 17—Should however a very
 cold Spring ſucceed a very long Winter, ſuch
 Diſorders are then apt to prevail, as are com-
 mon in the Winter, Coughs, Peripneumonies,
 Anginas :—Beſides ſhould the Spring-Weather
 be like the Weather in Autumn, it produces
 the Jaundice, altho' this is properly an autum-
 nal Diſeaſe, Lib. de Humor. Sect. 7.—If again
 this, or that Conſtitution of the Seaſons ſhould
 continue longer than common ; the Diſorders
 peculiar to it will not only laſt longer ; but al-

fo be more violent in Proportion, as that particular Season prevails more, and lafts longer; nay, they will become exceedingly rife, and obftinate for a very confiderable Length of Time, Aphor. 7, Sect. 3, Lib. de Humor. Sect. 9.—According to the Conftitution of the Seasons alfo, the Droughts (*Αὐχμοί*) are more healthy, and lefs fatal, than the Rains, Aphor. 15, Sect. 3 — Altho' in very great Droughts, acute Fevers are more common, *ibid.* Aphor. 7 — But in very rainy, tedious, putrid, Fevers, Fluxes, Squinzies, Apoplexies, *ibid.* Aphor. 16 — * Southerly Winds produce the Head-Ach, relax the Body, and render it humid, languid, and fluggifh — A north-eaft Wind occafions Coughs, Inflammations of the Fauces, Coftivenefs, Shiverings, Pains of the Side, and Breast; but at the fame Time, it braces up the Body, ftrengthens it, and renders it more active, and gives it a good Complexion, *ibid.* Aph. 5, 17 — and Lib. de Hum. Sect. 8. For of all the Winds the north-eafterly is the drieft, and for that Reason the moft healthy: A foutherly is in all Refpects quite the contrary, Lib. de Morbo facro, Sect. 15.—If the Winter proves moderate neither too mild, or too cold, and

* *Νότος κατηβαρικός*, and therefore *Horace* very juftly calls it *Plumbeus*:

“ ————— Perdit, nec Plumbeus Auster.”

Horat. Lib. 2. Sat. 6.

feasonable

seasonable Rains fall both in the Spring, and Summer, it must necessarily be, that such a Year must be the most salubrious, Lib. de Aëre, Aquis & Locis, Sect. 25—Should the Winter nevertheless prove dry with a north-easterly Wind; but the Spring rainy with southerly Winds, the Summer will abound in Fevers; since it is impossible but that by the Accession of the Heat, very acute Fevers should attack Numbers, especially the Phlegmatic; whilst Dysenteries do the same by the female Sex, and Men of a moister Constitution, *ibid.* — If however Rains, and cold * north-easterly Winds should set in about the Rising of the Dog-Star, there is Hopes of the Removal of these Disorders, and an healthy Autumn, *ibid.* Sect. 26 — If at any Time a rainy Summer with southerly Winds should be succeeded by such an Autumn, the Winter will prove very unhealthy—whereas a rainy Autumn accompanied with southerly Winds, succeeding a dry Summer with north-easterly Winds, occasions Head-Achs, † Inflammations of the Brain, Heavinesses, Hoarsenesses, Coughs, and even Consumptions, *ibid.* Sect. 28 — If the Autumn is dry with north-easterly Winds; nor any Rains fall either in the Dog-Days, nor yet during *September*, it is of great Advantage to

* Καὶ χειμῶν, καὶ οἱ Ἑτήσιοι.

† Σφακέλου τοῦ Ἐγκεφάλου.

the Phlegmatic, and Persons full of Humours, as well as Women : Whereas to those, who are bilious, it is very pernicious, since it dissipates the most humid Parts of the Body ; and leaves behind the grosser, and more acrimonious, *ibid.* Sect. 29—Upon this Account a Physician should treat Diseases in such a Manner, as always to pay a proper Regard as well to the different Changes of the Weather, as the various Constitutions of his Patients, curing Contraries by Contraries ; and therefore ought to brace up, when there is too great a Relaxation, and to relax, where there is a too great Bracing up, *Lib. de Natur. Hominis*, Sect. 17, 18. Nor has the divine old Man indeed only most excellently described the different Diseases arising from the different Constitutions of the Weather ; but he has also moreover given us the very best Method as to the Regimen, and Medicines to be made Use of, also to prevent them, particularly in *Lib. de salubri Victus Ratione*, and also in the Beginning of *Lib. 3, de Diæta*. But as to this,

“ Jam nunc perscribere longum est.”

I have extracted those few Passages from the Writings of *Hippocrates* here and there, and have perhaps translated them not quite so literally ; but in such a Manner however as (if I am not very much mistaken,) delivers
faithfully

faithfully the true Sense of the Author—But ye young Novices in Physic approach nearer to the Fountain-Head, and drink freely, and you will from thence perceive, how sagacious, and diligent the Ancients were—You will see, that those Observations made formerly were not less ingenious, than the present *Rationale* of Physic, as *Caius Pliny* formerly very justly affirmed of them in his *Histor. Natural. Lib. 18, c. 29.* Should it be objected notwithstanding, that the Observations of *Hippocrates*, and his School being made in *Greece* have no Relation to ourselves; I would have such a one know, that the Nature of Mankind is every-where the same. Thus the Solids of the human Body are always braced up by a dry Cold, and the Fluids condensed; whilst a moist warm Atmosphere relaxes both—A damp, cold Season always obstructs Perspiration—a warm Serenity always promotes it—so that very great Alterations in the Weather in Relation to Cold, Drought, or Dampness equally produce in all Parts of the World very great Effects. Nor indeed upon the entering into a diligent Comparison, do the Observations of *Hippocrates* seem to differ much from those made a few Years since, and in Places far, very far distant from *Greece* even amongst us,—

“ Et penitus toto Divisos orbe Britannos.”

This however is an Objection, which the very celebrated *Wintringham* has most thoroughly refuted in his Preface to his *Commentarium Nosologicum* : — I can also myself add this, that altho' the Country in *Greece* enjoys a milder Atmosphere, than our Island does ; yet is it frequently subject to very considerable Alterations in the Constitution of the Air ; nay in those very Constitutions of it described by *Hippocrates*, we now and then in our Reading meet with, ὕδατα πολλά, Αὔχμοι, Χειμῶνες μεγάλοι, Χιόνες μεγάλαι, Οὐρανὸς λαιλαπώδης, ἐπινέφελος, &c. besides which we also meet with up and down in *Hippocrates* popular Fevers of the very same Kind with those, that sometimes infest *Great Britain*—For an *epidemic* Fever is only the Effect of a morbid Cause, which Cause generally proceeds from some particular Constitution of the Air ; by which Means a northeasterly Wind produces one Kind of Fever, a southerly another in whatsoever Place indeed, that the former, or latter blows any Length of Time.

In the following as well as the preceding History of *epidemic* Diseases, I have not only laid down those Fevers, which reigned amongst the People in common ; but also those other Disorders, which were here, and there intermixed with them, and that for this Intention, that from hence the Nature of each particular Disease

Disease might be the more fully apparent ; Herein following the Steps of my Great Master, who in his Description of the Air's Constitution, and Diseases, observed this very Method—since it very frequently happens, that whilst Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies are rise in a cold, dry Season ; Numbers are at the same Time seized with *Anginas*, *Ophthalmies*, *Rheumatisms*, and violent Pains in the Intestines, as arising no less from an inflamed, and viscid State of the Blood, than even Pleurifies and equally requiring letting Blood ; altho' at other Times, they are more easily carried off by Purgatives—Suppose for Instance the Small-pox, or the Measles to be also common in such a Season, I should, *cæteris paribus*, advise Bleeding much more freely in these Disorders, than when such a cold Temperature of the Atmosphere did not prevail ; nor was there consequently so viscid a Disposition in the Blood—If we know indeed what particular *Crafs* of the Blood, this, or that Constitution of the Atmosphere will produce, we can from thence easily conjecture, what will be the Maladies of the Body, and what Remedies are necessary in them ; since Diseases, according to the Observation of † *Hippocrates*, do not attack People all at once ; but are gradually forming, altho'

† Lib. 1, de Diæta, Sect. 3.

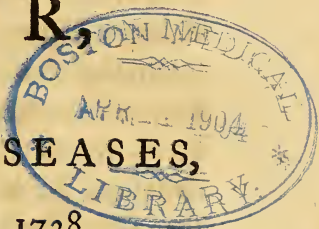
they break out of a sudden ;—For Example, Men of robust Constitutions and habituated to a great Share of Exercise have their Blood naturally thick, and fizy, and these upon the Setting in of a dry, north-easterly Season have their Fibres still more, and more braced up, and the Fluids are so much condensed, and thickened ; that at length their whole Mass of Blood becomes a mere Glue. Under these Circumstances an inflammatory Lensor occasioned by catching Cold, by too great Labour, by Intemperance, or indeed from any Irregularity in Life was easily occasioned ; which at one Time affecting the Lungs caused a Peripneumony, at another Time invading the Pleura, a Pleurisy, at another the Intestines, produced a colical Inflammation.

Thus you see, friendly Reader, how greatly Meteorological Observations tend to the Prevention, as well as the Cure of Diseases—Enjoy therefore those for the present, and at length publish better. — “ Quatenus nobis denegatur, “ diu, vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos “ vixisse testamur †.”

† Plin. Epist. Lib. 4, Epist. 7.



OF THE
A I R,
AND
EPIDEMIC DISEASES,
For the YEAR 1738.



JANUARY.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

N the Beginning of this Year the whole Heavens were covered over with Clouds, which shed almost perpetual Showers with intervening Storms. Thus began the Month; for afterwards we had less Rain. The Constitution of the Atmosphere however continued very dense, and humid, which kept the Barometer very high, a Thing which very frequently happens in a very foggy † Atmosphere by the joint Pressure of the Air, and Vapours.

† See the Month of *January* 1728 Vol. I.

Little Frost, nor the usual Cold in this Month — The Wind generally unsettled, and sometimes a dead Calm.

Rain	$\frac{''}{1}$	$\frac{''}{2}$	$\frac{'}{3}$	4.	5.	$\frac{'}{6}$	$\frac{'}{7}$	$\frac{'''}{8}$	$\frac{'''}{9}$	10.—12.	
	$\frac{'}{13}$	$\frac{'}{16}$	$\frac{''}{21}$	22.	23.	30.	Dig. Dec.				
$= 2.974.$											

A tempestuous Night the 2d, W. S. W. 4x :
 A Storm the 5th, p. m. S. W. 4. Lightning,
 Thunder, and a most violent Whirlwind the
 6th, at Six o'Clock, p. m.—A Storm 7 p. m.
 S. W. 4. A terrible Storm the 9th, p. m. and
 almost all Night, S. W. 4x. Snow with Hail
 the 11th. Frost 14, 15, N. N. W. 1. A great
A. B. the 14th, at Ten p. m.

Greatest Height of ☉	17. 30.5. N. 1.	} Mean Alt.
Least	9. 29.0. S. W. 4x.	
		29.9 $\frac{2}{9}$.
Coldest Day	15. 66. N. N. W. 1.	} Mean Height Ther.
Warmest	23. 48. a Calm.	
		54 $\frac{7}{9}$.

A *catarrhal* Fever, and the Rheumatism up
 and down ; some Pleurifies ; but the † *bastard*
Peripneumony much more common : Coughs
 in Abundance, and Numbers were afflicted
 with a severe Gout. A slow *nervous* Fever pre-
 vailed much, which appeared to come to a fa-
 vourable Crisis by the breaking out sometimes
 of red, angry Pustules on the ninth, eleventh,
 or fourteenth Day ; but more especially so, if

† Consult what I have said concerning the *bastard* Peri-
pneumony in my *Essay on Fevers*, p. 222.

the

the Urine threw down a thick Sediment. Indeed there are but little Hopes to be formed from an Eruption of Pustules; whilst the Urine continues crude, and limpid—Even in the Small-pox, and Measles, this is a very bad Omen: Nor indeed is any Kind of Sweat to be accounted salutary; so long as the Urine continues thus limpid.

F E B R U A R Y.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 23d.

The Constitution of the Atmosphere remained exceeding moist unto the 5th of *February*, when upon the Setting in of a smart Frost, the north-east Wind dispelled the Vapours. From the 16th, the Wind was generally westerly, and Things took a quite different Aspect.

Rain 8. $\frac{11}{16}$. 17. $\frac{11}{18}$. 20. $\frac{11}{22}$. 24. 26. 27.

Dig. Dec.

= 0.928.

Snow upon the high Hills the 14th, but none here.

Greatest Height of ☿	6. 30.4. E. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	18. 29.0. S. W. W. 3.	
		29.8 $\frac{4}{8}$.

Coldest Day	— 13. 75. N. E. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height
Warmest	— 1. 49. N. W. b W. 1.	
		58 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Coughs and Anginas very common among the Horses, by which Numbers of them were suffocated—A Pleurisy, or a Peripneumony, which

which however was mostly of a spurious Kind, seized several; Coughs in Plenty. Altho' the Season was not unhealthy, yet very many Persons dwindled away in a pulmonary Consumption occasioned by a † *catarrhal* Fever improperly treated, which was exceedingly rife here in the latter End of *November*, and *December*. Such as were asthmatic, were troubled with dry tickling Coughs, and in whose Lungs small Tubercles had for some Time been formed, (which by their obstructing the Circulation of the Blood and by that Means being easily inflamed, and at length degenerating into Ulcers,) were in the utmost Danger: For by shutting up a Passage to the Blood in these obstructed Parts, too large a Quantity of it deluged in upon the other Parts of the Lungs, which in the Consequence produced an *Hæmoptoe*, an Inflammation, or a consumptive Distillation upon the Cavities of the Bronchia.

However all pulmonary Consumptions do not arise from Ulcers (since this is a Cause more rare, than is imagined,) since Numbers every Day for a very considerable Length of Time cough up large Quantities of a salt, sweet, and even of a quite insipid Mucus, which has neither any Fœtidness, or Purulence in it, owing to a too great Relaxation of the Glands

† Post nimias Destillationes Tabes. *Gelf. Lib. 2, c. 7.*

and the Ducts of the *Aspera Arteria*. This however, altho' it often protracted the Sick for a long Time was not less fatal, than if they had brought up mere Pus. Of the same Tendency is sometimes a too great Discharge of the vital Fluid to such, as are troubled with a *Diabetes*; as well as those, who dwindling away in a *Diarrhœa* appear upon Dissection, not to have the very smallest Ulcer. I lately dissected a little Boy of three Years old, whose Intestines I found very white, exceeding thin and cleansed, as if with the nicest Art, but not in the least ulcerated.

This is an Evil, which is heightened by a Person's catching the slightest Cold; for the small Pores of the Skin being by these Means shut up, there is the greatest Influx upon the Lungs; just as we very frequently see the retained *Perspirabile* streaming down the Nostrils. On the Contrary, People oftentimes labour under a dry Cough, and a Difficulty of Breathing, the smaller Glands of the Lungs being so very much obstructed, and indurated, that they are at length almost transformed into the Hardness of † Stone; whilst the Bronchia from

† I not long since met with a consumptive young Gentleman, who coughed up small, rough Stones, which lacerating the Trachea, occasioned his spitting up a good deal of Blood.

a too great Dryness and a Deficiency of the natural Mucus, become quite rigid. Who but must see how different Treatment those two Maladies require, and yet in the common Practice of Physick, a sufficient Distinction is not always made between them? Numbers indeed in every Cough, whether dry, or humid apply their *oily, emollient, sweet* Linctusses. These indeed in the first of these Cases, especially if some expectorating Medicines be added to them, may be very proper: Whereas in the latter, where a serous Colluvies deluges the Lungs, it is quite the Reverse: since these relax too much, occasion a Lensor in the Humours, and check Perspiration, and from hence the very original Disease is considerably augmented. This brings on Inappetency moreover, and Indigestion, and at last a colliquative *Diarrhœa*. In this Case, the rightest Method to be used, is to have Recourse to mild † Sudorifics, Blisters between the Scapulæ, and now and then gentle Cathartics, frequently subjoining also Anodynes, especially if the Flux be very thin, and irritating; since these Medicines soften, and thicken it in such a Manner; that it is much more easily discharged by Spittle. Moreover in this Kind of Disorders, a Decoction of *Peruvian Bark* with *Guaiacum* Wood, and *Styrax*,

† See *Bonner's Theatr. Tabidor.* Sect. 28, 30, &c.

which

which in the other Case would be very pernicious are very beneficial; nor are drying, proper Fumigations unserviceable, which in all Distillations have a very great Effect.

When the small Glands of the *Bronchia*, and *Trachea* are obstructed, and there is not a sufficient Secretion of oily Mucus to lubricate their Membranes, as often happens, and the muscular Fibrillæ of the || *Arteria Aspera*, and the *Bronchia* are rigid, and too much braced up; there a soft, emollient, warm Drink and the Vapour of it being frequently taken in does (with the Addition of oily and relaxing Medicines now and then) prove of great Advantage.

M A R C H.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

A north-easterly Wind ushered in this Month: But a moist south-west soon succeeded. From the 10th to the 16th the north-east Wind produced a dry, and colder Constitution of the Atmosphere; from that Time we had mostly a south-westerly Wind with frequent Rain.

Rain	5.	$\frac{''}{8.}$	9.	11.	$\frac{'}{17.}$	18.	19	—	22.	$\frac{''}{23.}$
		$\frac{''}{24.}$	$\frac{'}{28.}$	29.	30.	—	Hail	1.	=	1.730.
									Dig. Dec.	

|| Andr. Laurent. Hiftor. Anatomic. Lib. 9, c. 14, also Jo. Bapt. Morgagni Adversar. Anatom. Sect. 15.

A flight

A flight Storm the 8th, p. m. S. S. W. 4^x.—

A terrible Storm the 19th in the Morn. S. 4^x.

Greatest Height of	8	31. 30. 1.	N. N. W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	08. 28. 8.		

29.5 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldest Day	16. 62.	N. N. E. 2.	} Mean Height
Warmest	22. 46.	S. S. W. 2.	

54 $\frac{6}{8}$.

Numerous Ophthalmies—Several Coughs, and those very violent, which carried off a great many; but those more particularly, who had been for several Years asthmatical, or who labouring under the pernicious Consequences of the epidemic Fever in the Winter, had an Obstruction of the Lungs, and Oppression of the Breast, and from hence soon died consumptive.

Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies common; and frequently both the Sides, and Lungs were violently affected. They term that Disease a † *Pleuro-Peripneumony*, in which at the same Time, that there is a violent Pain in the Side, there is also a severe Cough, and Load upon the Breast, and this is still more apparent, if bloody Spittle is at the same Time pumped up.

Indeed a free Expectoration of concocted loose Matter, but very slightly tinged with Blood, gives an happy Termination to the Disorder; frequently however either a very thin and acrid Colluvies is discharged; or all the Efforts of Nature prove vain, by Means

† See my *Essay on Fevers*, Chap. II, of the Peripneumony; Page 199.

of a very thin unconcocted Humour's eluding the Energy of the Lungs ; since, when there is nothing expectorated, or else nothing but crude, frothy Matter, it is a most fatal * Sign.

Now also in these pulmonary Maladies there is oftentimes an Eruption of large, angry, and sometimes very painful Pustules about the Breast, Shoulders, and Neck, generally about the fifth or seventh Day, some of which discharge a large Quantity of very sharp *Ichor* †: This is most commonly a very happy Crisis to the Sick. — Indeed, in all Diseases, diligent Observation is to be made, which Way Nature points : Thus, when she produces Pustules or Boils in the Shoulders, or Legs, we should endeavour by the very same Methods by our Art to alleviate the Disease, as by the Application of *Epispastics*, Scarifications, &c. In like Manner, in every Effort of Nature, whether thro' the Pores of the Skin, by Stool, or Urine, or by a copious Expectoration, the Physician is to be particularly careful to apply proper and concurring Remedies.

A P R I L.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 23d.

Both the Wind and the Weather were very changeable this Month, several Showers falling,

* See my *Essay on Fevers*, &c. Page 199.

† Φλύκταιναι, *Hippocrat.*

as usual: Towards the End of it, however, the Wind was mostly easterly, and very cold.

Rain 1. 4—6. 11. 12. 14. 15. 19. 21. 22,
 23. 24. 25. ————— Dig. Dec. ————— Ice 20. 24. E. N. E. 1.

A small *A. B.* the 5th, at Ten p. m.—
 10. W. N. W. 2.

Greatest Height of ☉ 17, 30.2, E. b N. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ————— 23, 28.8, W. S. W. 2. } 29.6 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Coldest Day 20, 56, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 47 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Warmest 13, 40, S. W. 2. }

Numbers are afflicted with Ophthalmies: Numerous Coughs: Several running into Consumptions, from a sharp Cough attended with an hectic Fever, were carried off. Indeed it is always the Case, that asthmatical People, and those touched in their Lungs, are greatly injured whenever an *epidemic* Cough rages, a new Evil being then added to an old Disease.

Such as are consumptive are always very much endangered upon the Coming-on of the Summer; because, from the daily-increasing Heat of the Season, the Blood is expanded, and by that Means has a more difficult Circulation thro' the obstructed Lungs; and from hence the hectic Fever and the colliquative Sweats are increased. Such Kind of Patients therefore I advise to hasten into the Country, where a purer Air, and a cooler, an easy, and

regular Diet, and perhaps the Drawing of a little Blood, if there should be too great an Ebullition in it, may check the too rapid Progress of the Disease.

M A Y.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 22d.

A continued southerly Wind almost to the 20th of this Month sunk the Quicksilver in the Barometer, and rendered the Atmosphere dense and moist. For three Days after, a north-easterly Wind, and then a westerly.

Rain $\frac{1}{3}$. $\frac{1}{4}$. 6. 9. 10. 12. $\frac{1}{13}$. $\frac{1}{14}$. $\frac{1}{15}$. $\frac{1}{17}$.

Dig. Dec.

18. 20. 22 — 24. 26. 27. 30. = 1.544.

Greatest Height of ☽ 21, 29.8, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 5, 29.0, S. S. W. 1. } 29.4

Coldest Day 2, 54, S. S. E. 2^x. } Mean Height 38 $\frac{3}{5}$.
Warmest 21, 30, a Calm, p. m. }

Coughs, Heaviness in the Head, and humid Ophthalmies, common. Some were seized with Apoplexies, some with Palsies; and several with Pleurisies, and Peripneumonies, especially in the Beginning of the Month. Intermitting Fevers here and there.—

J U N E.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 20th.

For the whole Month of *June* the Wind was westerly, veering sometimes to the South, some-

times to the North. This occasioned much Cold and Rain. The Atmosphere in the mean Time was very heavy and moist.

Rain 2. 4. 7. 8. 10. ¹/₁₁. ²/₁₂. 13. ¹/₁₄. ¹/₁₅. ¹¹¹/₁₆.
²/₂₀. 22—24. ————— Violent Hail 12. 13. = 2.398. Dig. Dec.

The Wind * *Circius* very turbulent the 1st, p. m.—A Storm the 14th, in the Beginning of the Night, S. W. 4₂.—The 20th in the Morn S. W. b S. 4.—Lightning the 11th at Night.

Greatest Height of	☿	30, 29.9, N. W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	————	16, 28.9, S. W. 2.	
Coldest Day	18, 42,	W. N. W. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height
Warmest	30, 24,	a Calm, p. m.	
			29.4 ¹³ / ₈ .
			34 ¹⁵ / ₈ .

Several, and most obstinate Coughs; also several Peripneumonies, both of the true and bastard Kind. Frequent, and sometimes very violent Attacks of the Apoplexy.

Such Persons as have large Heads, and short Necks, and have a great deal of Blood, very easily fall into Apoplexies, from whatever Cause produces a too great Rarefaction of the Humours.—These People therefore should, in the foregoing Spring, and on the Coming-on of the hot Weather, guard against their Disease, by letting Blood, and by using a light and sparing Diet; especially if a Giddiness or Pain in the Head, a Tinkling in their Ears, or

* About this Wind, see Vol. I, Page 5.

false and instantaneous Flashes of Light, should attend them; since, if these Things are not early guarded against, they are generally the certain Forerunners of a sudden Death.

J U L Y.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 19th.

There was now a very great Alteration in the Atmosphere; since this Month was both dry and very warm, the Wind blowing mostly easterly or northerly, which raised the Barometer and dissipated the Vapours.

Rain 11. 12. 14. 19. $\overline{20.}$ 21. 23. 28. = 0.590. Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning the 20th, early in the Morning.—Very warm Days the 4th and 17th.

Greatest Height of ☉	3, 29.8, E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	19, 29.2, S. W. 2.	
Coldest Day	31, 33, N. 1.	} Mean Height 24 $\frac{4}{8}$.
Warmest	4, 17, a Calm.	

Violent Disorders in the Head still up and down, and very many Coughs: The bilious Colic common, and very profuse Sweats debilitated almost every body. Several Women had now a very profuse Discharge of the Menfes, which rendered them exceeding weak and languid. Was this owing to a Solution of the Blood, or only to its Rarefaction?

AUGUST.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 18th.

We had now a Return again of a rainy Season, which, being for the Time of Year very cold, occasioned a very bad Harvest. Now and then we had a north-westerly Wind, oftentimes a south-westerly ; — sometimes a south-easterly, sometimes a north-easterly.

Rain	$\frac{1}{3}$.	5.	7.	$\frac{11}{8}$.	$\frac{11}{9}$.	$\frac{1}{10}$.	12.	14.	17	—	$\frac{1}{22}$.
	$\frac{111}{23}$.	$\frac{1}{24}$.	25.	27.	28.	Dig. Dec. = 2.210. — Hail the 10th.					

A flight Storm with Lightning the 7th at Night, S. b W. 4r.

Greatest Height of ☽	29, 29.9, N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	8, 29.2, S.W. b S. 3.	
Coldest Day	27, 39, N. N. E. 1 ^r .	} Mean Height 32 $\frac{6}{30}$.
Warmest	9, 27, S. W. b W. 2.	

The Cholera, and Colics, here and there ; — Squinzies, and putrid Fevers, not a few. The Small-pox, which were brought hither by the unhappy, exiled *Saltzburghers*, were now rife.

The Small-pox are with the justest Reason placed by Physicians in the Rank of the most contagious Diseases ; since one little Child only being seized with them, very often communicates the Infection on all Sides, far and near : However, unless there is such a Constitution
of

of the Atmosphere, as nourishes the Contagion, concurring at the same Time, the Disease is frequently confined to one or two Houses, and is extinguished in its very Infancy. — This is also sometimes observed to be the Case even in the * Plague, which a very cold Winter puts a Stop to.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 16th.

Constant Rain almost to the Middle of *September*, the Wind being now and then southeasterly, sometimes south-westerly. However from the 18th the Wind continued easterly or northerly.

Rain 1. $\frac{1}{3}$. $\frac{2}{5}$. 6. $\frac{3}{7}$. 8. 9. $\frac{2}{10}$. 11. $\frac{3}{14}$. $\frac{2}{16}$.
 $\frac{2}{18}$. $\frac{2}{27}$. 28. = 2.912.
 Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 10th, p. m. S. W. b W. 4.

Greatest Height of	8	30, 30.0, E. b. N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	10, 29.3.	

Coldest Day 29, 48, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 39 $\frac{22}{29}$.
Warmest 1, 32, S. W. 3x. }

The Small-pox very rife, the Measles and Gripings in the Bowels common. A catarrhal Fever infested Children ; but this Month was far from being sickly.

* See *Hodges* on the Plague, in the Beginning.

O C T O B E R.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 16th.

New Moon the 31st.

Both in the Beginning and the Conclusion of this Month we had an easterly Wind; in the intermediate Time it was very various. A boisterous southerly Wind blowing frequently occasioned the Falling of the Barometer, and was attended with Rain; however, from the 23d, we had none at all.

Rain 2. $\frac{''}{3}$. $\frac{'}{4}$. $\frac{'''}{5}$. 6. 7. 10. 11. $\frac{''}{12}$. 15. $\frac{'}{18}$,
 $\frac{''''}{20}$. 22. 23. = 3.330. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 13th, W. S. W. 4x.—The 20th, p. m. and also the following Night, S. 4.—An exceeding great Storm the 23d at Night S. 4x.—Very great Hoar-Frosts the 16th and 17th.—A. B. the 21st, H. 10. N. W. b N. 1.—24th, H. 9, W. N. W. 1.—25th, N. N. W. 1.—27th, H. 9, W. b N. 1.

Greatest Height of ☿ 16, 30.4, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 6, 28.7, S. W. b S. 3x. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Coldest Day 22, 55, N. N. W. 1. } Mean Height 45 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Warmest 5, 40, S. W. b W. 2x. }

The Small-pox and Measles up and down; Ophthalmies, Rheumatisms, and Colics frequent; slow nervous Fevers here and there.

NOVEMBER

N O V E M B E R.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 30th.

Very little Rain fell before the 17th, whilst the Wind was easterly, or north-easterly, the Barometer rising. Afterwards came on a dark, southerly Wind, and much Rain. This rendered the Constitution of the Atmosphere, which before was sufficiently dry and rare, exceedingly humid.

Rain 8. $\frac{'''$ 17. $\frac{'$ 18. $\frac{'$ 19. $\frac{'$ 20. $\frac{'$ 23. $\frac{''$ 24. $\frac{'$ 25. $\frac{'$ 26. $\frac{'$ 29.

$\frac{'$ 30. — Violent Hail the 27th, early in the

Dig. Dec.

Morning. = 1.874.

A Storm the 19th, from Day-break to late in the Evening, S. W. 4. — The 20th, p. m. W. S. W. 4^x. — A violent one the 25th, p. m. S. 4^x. — A very great Halo about the Moon the 10th. — The 11th, in the Beginning of the Night, E. S. E. 2,

Greatest Height of	8	9, 30.3, E. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	25, 28.8, S. 4 ^x .	

Coldest Day	9, 66, a severe Frost.	} Mean Height 53 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmest	20, 47, S. W. 3 ^x .	

Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and Ophthalmies very common, especially in the Beginning of this Month. Several were seized with Rheumatisms, and some with a slow Fever. Coughs, Squinzies,

Squinzies, Rheums, and Head-achs everywhere. Small-pox still; the Measles epidemic.

D E C E M B E R.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

In the Beginning of this Month the Constitution of the Atmosphere was warm and humid, a rainy, south-westerly Wind blowing almost constantly. From the 11th to the 24th the Wind was north-east, which raised the Barometer to an amazing Height, and occasioned a cold and somewhat drier Atmosphere. Afterwards the Wind was changeable, cold, and rainy.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. 2. 3 — 5. $\frac{1}{6}$. 7 — 9. 12. $\frac{11}{20}$. $\frac{11}{25}$,
 26 — 30. $\frac{11}{31}$. — Hail, with Thunder and
 Lightning, the 7th. — Snow the 21st in the
 Dig. Dec.
 Night. = 2.404.

Greatest Height of	8	14, 30, 7, N. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	3, 29 1, S. W. 2.	
Coldest Day	24, 72,	E. N. E. a severe Frost.	} Mean Height
Warmest	2, 47,	W. S. W. 2.	
			57 $\frac{1}{3}$.

* Ophthalmies, Rheumatisms, and the Measles still very rife. The Small-pox up and

* Fred. Hoffman. in his *Medicin. rational.* Tom. 4. Part. 1. Cap. de Inflamm. Oculor. observes, that, in a cold, moist Constitution of the Atmosphere, Ophthalmies, of a long Continuance, are very common.

down;

down ; and several were seized with Giddiness in their Heads. Squinzies, pleuritic and peripneumonic Fevers very common ; not a few slow nervous ones. The greater Part however were acute, arising from a sharp, inflammatory Viscidity in the Blood, which, being translated to different Parts of the Body, produced different Diseases, suppose a Peripneumony, a Squinzy, an Ophthalmy, &c. according as the obstructing Lensor affected this Part, or another. Hence it is no Wonder that we see an Ophthalmy changed sometimes into a Squinzy, and a Squinzy into a Peripneumony. — Τῶν ὀδυνέων καὶ ἐν πλευρῇσι, καὶ ἐν στήθεσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν ἄλλοις μέρεσιν ἣν μέγα διαφέρωσι, καταμαθητέον. *Hippoc. Aphor. Sect. 6.*

The whole Quantity of Rain, which fell for
Dig. Dec.
the Year 1738, was = 24.004.



O F T H E

A I R,

A N D

E P I D E M I C D I S E A S E S,

For the Y E A R 1739.

J A N U A R Y.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

 GREAT deal of Rain and Tempest, which sunk the Barometer, ushered in this Year. Nevertheless, soon after, upon the Coming on of a clear Sky, and the Wind being north-westerly, it rose again. Presently again we had a cloudy south-west Wind, and soon after a north-west; the Wind, being so very frequently changeable, greatly varied the Aspect of the Heavens. However during this whole Month the Atmosphere was very dense and humid, and also generally far warmer than usual.

Rain

Rain $\frac{''}{1.}$ $\frac{'''}{2.}$ $\frac{'''}{3.}$ $\frac{'''}{4.}$ $\frac{'''}{5.}$ $\frac{'''}{6.}$ 10 — 13. $\frac{'}{19.}$ 20.
 21. 23. $\frac{''}{24.}$ $\frac{''}{25.}$ 26. 28. 29. 31. — Hail 1. 5.
 Dig. Dec.
 25. — Snow 2. = 3.962.

A Storm the 3d at Night, and all Day the 4th,
 W. S. W. 4. — The 6th, at Night, W. S. W. 4.
 — The 24th, S. W. 4. — The 29th, at Night,
 S. S. E. 4. — Thunder and Lightning the 4th
 and 25th.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{11, 30.3, W.N.W.1.}$ } Mean Height
 Least ——— 4, 28.7, W.S.W.4. } 29.7.
 Coldest Day 2, 66, N. W. 1.^x. }
 Warmest 31, 50, S. W. 3.^x. } Mean Height 54 $\frac{16}{29}$.

The Measles epidemic, the Small-pox scattered up and down, both in Town and Country: Numbers laboured under a very severe and obstinate Rheumatism; several also were afflicted with a very violent and tedious Gout. — Both the true and bastard Peripneumony up and down: A convulsive Cough very frequent among Children; this indeed oftentimes rages very severely after the Measles, nor is it scarcely ever to be checked, unless the inflammatory Disposition is removed by Bleeding, and the acrid Colluvies carried off by gentle Purgatives, an easy Puke, and mild Cathartics, observing at the same Time a soft, diluting, and regular Diet. The Practice of old Nurses, in giving Persons Flesh, or Fish, as soon as ever the

the

the Measles are over, is of the most dangerous Consequence, since this is generally attended by a peripneumonic Fever.

Numbers were seized with a violent Angina, with a very acute Pain in the Ears, to which were also frequently added a Parotis, or an Abscess in the Fauces; nay sometimes a Phrensy, and sudden Suffocation. I knew of two or three who very suddenly were taken off, that were as if they had been thunder-struck, and quite stupid; whose Voice was at first most surprisingly shrill, but very soon was quite stopped: One of these swallowed down whatever was offered him, much more easily than any one would imagine. This dreadful Symptom is always most greatly to be feared, as it denotes an Inflammation of the *Arytænoide* Muscle, and the upper Parts of the *Aspera Arteria*; hence, the Opening of the *Glottis* being quite shut up, the Breath is immediately suppressed, and this shrill Noise is the diagnostic Sign of such an Inflammation.—In this fatal Disease, seasonable *Bronchotomy* sometimes snatches a Patient from the Jaws of Death: This itself nevertheless is altogether vain, and the Undertaking unsuccessful, after that an Inflammation has actually seized the Lungs, as is evident from fatal Experience. The chief Symptoms of this are an Oppression at the Breast, a very great Anxiety, constant Difficulty of Breathing, and, as

it were, a short, suffocating Cough. However this Operation (provided that you have a good Artift) is not fo very much to be dreaded, it being as eafy to be performed as the Opening of a Vein.

Nay, I remember, about thirty Years fince, a certain Apprentice to a Surgeon being moft desperately in Love with a young Girl, who three or four Times fo wounded the *Tbyroydean Cartilage* with a Penknife, that the Wind iffuing from thence would extinguish a Candle. The Surgeon, who was his Mafter, was exceedingly bufy in ftitching up the Wounds; but, upon my being called in, I advifed him to defift from what he was about, and rather, having tied the young Man's Hands to a little Bed, to prevent him thereby from making any fresh Attempts upon his Life, and having then only well covered over the Wounds with a Sticking-plaifter, he was eafily cured.

If there is ever any Neceffity for Caution and Expedition together, it is fo in the suffocating Angina; a melancholy Proof of which I formerly met with in a particular Friend. — He was near fixty, active, ruddy in his Countenance, and almoft every Day delighted in the Ufe of the Cold-Bath: — One *Saturday* Morning, having ufed the Cold-Bath, as ufual, after Noon being feized with a violent Shivering, he was almoft frozen, and foon after grew moft
exceffively

excessively hot ; presently came on an intolerable Burning in the *Fauces*, and a most acute Pain.—In the Evening he was blooded ; about Midnight, being sent for to him, I ordered $\frac{3}{4}$ xvi of Blood to be drawn, an emollient Clyster with a good deal of Sea-Salt to be injected, Manna, Crem. of Tartar, and Nitre, in some laxative Decoction, to be given him largely, very large and very stimulating Blisters to be applied to his Neck. A Sunday Morning every Thing appeared much worse, so that the swallowing down any Thing, whether liquid, or solid, much less a sufficient Quantity of Manna, &c. to give him a Stool, was almost impossible. Upon this ten Ounces of Blood were drawn off, by Cupping him upon the Neck and Shoulders, and Blisters applied to the Scarifications, a stronger Enema was also administered ; but, notwithstanding all this, the Malady was not any Way abated ; nay, his Voice now became much shriller, and now and then even quite suppressed. Upon this Account I suggested something about *Bronchotomy* ; however, as those who were present muttered amongst themselves, that this was the Way to destroy the Person, and not to save him, and I was also myself at that Time a young Physician, I was timorous, and desisted from the Operation, lest I might have been thought to have killed my Patient, if I had not by that Means saved him :

A Vein

A Vein therefore was again opened, and the Enema again repeated : There was now much less Difficulty in Swallowing, and also less Pain, the Voice was nevertheless still exceeding* shrill, and now and then quite stopped ; moreover the greatest Difficulty likewise in Breathing, the highest Anxiety upon his Spirits, the Pulse exceeding fluttering, and oftentimes quite intermitting, with a coldish Sweat.—I now heartily repented of my having omitted Bronchotomy, being at length sufficiently certain, that the Lungs were now overwhelmed with the Disease, by a fatal Translation of it upon them. Whilst I was farther deliberating what was still to be done for the worthy Man, he imperceptibly † voided a Stool, and, being immediately after seized with a Convulsion of the Nerves, expired within six and thirty Hours from his first Seizure.

It is generally a very fatal Event for the Angina, and Swelling of the Fauces, at once to vanish, at the same Time that the Difficulty of Breathing is increased ; and this is taken Notice of by ‡ *Celsus*, from *Hippocrates*, “ si An-

* Ὁξύφωνή κλαυδμώδης, πονηρόν. Lib. 1. Prorrhetic. Sect. 6.

† Ὅισι διὰ σφοδρότητα πνιγμῶν κόπριον ἐξαπίνης διαχωρεῖ δανείσμον. Coac. Prænot. 7, Cap. de Anginâ, ex Edit. Duretii.

‡ Lib. 2, Cap. 7.

“ gina subito finita est, in Pulmonem id malum
 “ transit, idq; sæpe intra diem septimum oc-
 “ cidit.” — Indeed, much sooner than the se-
 venth Day, provided that the Disorder falls
 upon the Larynx, and the muscular Fibrillæ
 of the Trachea, upon the first, second, or third
 Day ; and this is agreeable to the Observation
 itself of the divine Old Man, *Lib. Prognostic.*
 and also *Coac. Prænot. 1, Sect. de Angina, Edit.*
Dureti ; nay, according to the Remark of
 * *Aretæus*, even upon the very same Day ; nor
 is this surprising, since by this the Breath is
 shut up, and also the Circulation of the Blood
 thro’ the Lungs. — Hence therefore our ut-
 most Endeavours should be used, that the Tu-
 mour should be made to tend outwards, by the
 Application of very acrid Cataplasms, and even
 by laying on a very stimulating Blister to the
 fore Part of the Neck ; which, altho’ it is not
 usually done, is a very safe, as well as an effi-
 cacious Remedy. Nor indeed is the Advice
 of † *Celsus* to be slighted, “ Incidere satis al-
 “ tis Plagis sub ipsis Maxillis, supra Collum,
 “ & in Palato circa Uvam, vel eas venas, quæ
 “ sub linguâ sunt, ut per ea vulnera Morbus
 “ erumpat.” The same Method is I find also

* See *Aret. de Morb. acut. Lib. 1. Cap. 7*, where a very accurate Description, and Distinction, as to the Angina, is to be met with.

† *Lib. 4, C. 4.*

approved of by *Cælius Aurelianus*, however gently the *Methodists* treated their Patients. The Opening the Veins under the Tongue in an Angina oftentimes proves highly beneficial; but, should these (by the Disorder's running very high, and also the Fever) not afford a sufficient Quantity of Blood, a proper Quantity should be beforehand taken from the Arm, and, as * *Aretæus* rightly advises, from a large Orifice, and even to Fainting, in order that thereby the Violence of the Inflammation may the sooner be removed, which might else in a very short Time suffocate the Patient. Besides all this, in more dangerous Cases I ordered Cupping-Glasses to be laid upon the Neck, and the Shoulders, after their having been first scarified, (nay † *Cælius Aurelianus* would have it done on the Occiput, the Legs, and also the Breast) and afterwards to apply Blisters to those very Places: For indeed, where there is such exceeding great Danger, the Life of the Patient determinable in so short a Space of Time, and where frequently so little is to be effected by any Medicines taken in by the Mouth, nothing should be omitted: Laxative Clysters therefore, with some stimulating Salt, such as Sea-Salt, or the common Cathartic, are also now and then to be injected; — not that it is improper,

* De Curatione Anginæ.

† Lib. 3, Cap. 3.

if it can immediately be done, upon the first Seizure, to administer cooling Purgatives, nitrous and emollient Diluents freely, at Times also constantly drawing up a warm relaxing Vapour, and washing out and cleansing the Fauces with some Liquor : However I by no Means approve of frequent and violent Gargles, as these increase both the Pain and also the Inflammation.

There is nevertheless some Kind of Anginas, wherein Gargles, and those too very sharp ones, are of great Service ; as in those which are attended with a salt and phlegmatic Defluxion upon the *Fauces* and *Pharynx*, which are swoln greatly, look whitish, and are covered over with a good deal of Mucus, where however there is but a small Fever, yet a very great Difficulty in Breathing, and also a great Obstruction in Swallowing. In such a Case indeed there is no Occasion for drawing much Blood, but for *Blisters* and *Cathartics* ; *Aretæus* even advises *Elaterium* ; we have, notwithstanding, much milder, but sufficiently efficacious Purgatives. In the mean While, Mustard-Seed, boiled with Honey and Vinegar, makes a proper Gargle, and yields a very useful Steam, which surprisngly draws out the Colluvies. — All these Things however are intirely to be avoided, where there is a great Inflammation : For here a Decoction of Figs and Nitre,

Nitre, boiled in Milk and Water, is a far better Gargle, as well as a safer, and even the Drinking of it is far from being unserviceable.

So much for the Angina; of which, as there are various Kinds, so they require a * different Method of Treatment: That, nevertheless, which succeeds Diseases of long Continuance, or slow Fevers, where there is no external Tumour, nor any Thing conspicuous in the *Fauces*, but they appear in some Measure dry and pale, will not admit of the Loss of Blood and Purging, and no-way indicates it: On the contrary, it requires proper *Cardiacs* and a restorative Kind of Diet; since by these (if by any Thing) this Malady is remedied.—In general, however, this is the certain Fore-runner of Death.

F E B R U A R Y.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

The Barometer stood high this Month, notwithstanding the Wind was frequently south-westerly, and a good deal of Rain fell: The very great Density of the Atmosphere however seems to have kept up the Mercury; besides which, the Wind was often north-westerly, and sometimes easterly. Scarce any Frost this

* For this consult *Celsus*, Lib. 4, C. 4; and also *Aretæus de Morb. acut.* Lib. 1, C. 7.

Month, or the preceding ; but the Atmosphere was always exceeding dense and humid.

Rain $\frac{''}{1}$. 3. $\frac{'}{5}$. 6 — $\frac{'}{8}$. 9. $\frac{''}{10}$. 11. 13. 14,
17. 18. $\frac{'''}{19}$. $\frac{'}{26}$. $\frac{'}{27}$. 28 = 2.876. Dig. Dec.

A very great Halo about the Moon the 5th, H. 9. p. m. — A great *A. B.* the 23d, H. 7. p. m. E. 1.

Greatest Height of ☿	23, 30.3, E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	19, 29.4, S. S. W. 1.	
Coldest Day	6, 59, N. W. b N. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$.
Warmest	27, 47, S. W. b W. 3 ^x .	

Ophthalmies, Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies here and there. Swellings of the Neck and Fauces, with a most acute Pain of the Teeth and Ears, were very common : Now and then Imposthumes arose in the Auricular Meatus, or in the Tonsils, and also now and then very tedious and painful Swellings, which sometimes suppurated.

The Rheumatism and Gout exceeding rife, and a great Number of Small-pox.

The pustulary Measles, and those very prominent, were now very epidemic ; but, I know not how, they were more fatal in their Effects than even those which were merely spotty : For a violent Cough and perpetual Sneezings, with a very great Defluxion from the Eyes and Nostrils, came on at the very first, immediately

after a burning Fever, generally attended with a Delirium, and a violent Oppression of the Præcordia, which became much more violent in the State of the Disease; so that at that Time it very frequently became altogether a *peripneumonic* Affection.

Hence came on a Stupor, or very violent *colical* Pains, and oftentimes a Dysentery: The Cough however always grew more violent, which frequently occasioned the Spitting Blood, by bursting some small Vessel in the Lungs; sometimes indeed a good deal was discharged thro' the Nostrils. — Bleeding equally relieves the *Colic*, and also the *Peripneumony*, and therefore is absolutely necessary, and without it scarce any Thing proves effectual: Afterwards mild *Cathartics* happily purge off the Relics of the Disease, provided a sparing and proper Course of Diet be observed. This Disorder proved fatal to Numbers of Children, who were carried off by the violent Inflammation of the Lungs, a slow Consumption, or a most incessant Cough. — Those who upon the Approach of the Disease had complained greatly, and for a considerable Length of Time, of a * Weariness in the Limbs, and great Pain, suffered exceeding much; a Thing which I have likewise very often noted in the Small-pox. Does

* ὀστέονος. *Hippocrat.*

this Symptom indicate an Acrimony in the Humours, or else only the Forcing of the sanguineous Globules into the smaller Vessels, which are only fit to convey the proper Serum of the Blood?

M A R C H.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

Both in the Beginning and End of *March* the Barometer was high. The Wind also being during the whole Month easterly or northerly, there was, for the most Part of it, fair Weather: But between the 14th and 25th, the Mercury falling, there was much Snow, frequent Rain and Hail, and a cold Season. A severe Frost the 18th and 19th, N. E. 1.

Rain 6. $\frac{1}{14}$. 18. 21. 22. $\frac{///}{23}$. 24. — Snow
11. 15. $\frac{1}{16}$. $\frac{1}{18}$. 20. — Hail 17. 22. $\frac{1}{22}$. Dig. Dec. = 1.512.

A great *A. B.* the 1st, H. 10, p. m. N. E. 1.
— A large variegated one the 15th, H. 7. N. b W. 2^x; nevertheless the greatest Part of it was of the Colour of a red-hot Iron, the lucid Rays of which darted from the S. W. and S. E. There was again another very great lucid variegated *A. B.* the 30th, H. 10. N. b. W. 1; the Center of the Corona (as it is called) unquestionably diverged to the eastern Part of the Meridian-Line, to almost 15 Degrees, and declined

clined as much at least from the very Zenith to the South.

Greatest Height of	☿ 30, 30.4, N. b W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	22, 29.1, E. S. E. 2.	

Coldest Day	16, 66, N. b W. 2.	} Mean Height 55.
Warmest	31, 46, N. b W. 1.	

The Measles still epidemic ; Small-pox, Ophthalmies, Pleurifies, and several Peripneumonies ; nor did all these Disorders rage here only, but every-where. — *Convulsive*, violent, and suffocating Coughs often followed the Measles and Small-pox, which indeed made great Havock. — When the Cuticle scaled off well, the 4th Day from the Eruption, and was as if covered over with coarse Bran, Things were then in a very hopeful Way ; but, when the Pustules were very livid and dark, there was but very little Hope. At such Times Blisters were to be applied freely, and warm Frictions to be used all over the Body ; in the mean Time also warm White-wine Whey was to be supped up freely, adding to it (if the Pulse was languid) a few Drops of Sp. C. C. — Rheums, Hoarsenesses, Swellings of the Fauces and Neck, almost seized every body ; not a few also were laid up in the Angina, which nevertheless was for the most Part mucous ; nor attended with any great Fever, nor any considerable Difficulty of Breathing : The Ancients called this Sort of Angina *Parasynanche*. However, as
this

this depends upon too large a serous Colluvies of Matter, it is more easily discuffed by gentle Sweats, Blisters, and Purgatives, than by plentiful and repeated Bleeding; however prudent it may be, in the very Beginning of the Disease, to open a Vein. In this Case also deterging and more acrid Gargles are serviceable, in which it will be serviceable to mix also something of an Astringent : For frequently we deal too much in *Emollients*, where a serous Defluxion, as it were, deluges the Fauces by its inviting more Matter there also. A quite different Method of Treatment however ought to be used, where a pestilential *Cynanche* attacks any one ; for here there is commonly a most acute Fever, the Countenance is red and swoln, to that Degree indeed, that it sometimes becomes even livid, the Eyes are wild and inflamed, the Temples throb and have a great Pain in them. This is soon succeeded either by a Phrensy or a sleepy Stupor, and a vast Difficulty in Breathing ; nay, unless in an erect Posture, scarce any Respiration at all ; and the Patients were immediately suffocated, unless relieved by a speedy, large, and plentiful Bleeding.

A P R I L.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

The north-east Wind prevailed chiefly this Month, the north-west intervening now and then, sometimes also the south-east, which made the Season very cold. Snow, Hail, and Frost often in the Beginning of this Month; towards the End, the Wind being southerly, there was Rain.

Rain 1. 2. $\frac{1}{7}$. $\frac{11}{11}$. 15. 21. 22. 24. 25. 26.

$\frac{1}{27}$. $\frac{1}{28}$. $\frac{1}{29}$. — Snow 3. 4. 8. $\frac{1}{9}$. — Hail 8.

9. 10. — A sharp Frost the 5th, N.E. 2. = 1.698. Dig. Dec.

A great flame-coloured *A. B.* the 20th, H. 9, E. N. E. 3. — A Storm the 8th, N. N. W. 4x.

Greatest Height of ☿ 11, 29.8, N. E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaft ————— 24, 29.1, S. E. 2. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldest Day 5, 64, N. E. 2. }
Warmest 30, 44, S. W. b S. 2. } Mean Height 50.

Ophthalmies, Pleuro-pneumonies, Quinties, exceeding common, and much more violent than usual. The Small-pox very rife, and the Measles also were much more epidemical, as well as more fatal. — The Children were seized with a most terrible Cough, and frequently had no small Fever, and it was with great Difficulty that they could pump up the glutinous Phlegm;
by

by which Means several were seized with a Convulsion of the Nerves, but were relieved by Bleeding, and the Use of *Oxymel. scillit.* with the Juice of Millepedes, &c. This Season was very fatal to consumptive Persons. A tedious and troublesome Thrush, and obstinate Ulcers in the Fauces, frequently attended those that had * Fevers: To such as were hectic, or consumptive, they are always the sure and speedy Pre-fages of Death.

Some Tertian Fevers, with severe Fits of the Gout and Rheumatism.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

In the Beginning of the Month, the Wind being southerly, there was a great deal of Rain. From the 13th the Wind was often easterly, bye-and-bye south-easterly, then north-easterly, and sometimes north-westerly. — The 15th we had Lightning, Thunder, and Rain, the Wind shifting every Hour to every Point of the Compass. The 16th there was a strong north-east Wind, but no Rain; in the Night however a vast Quantity fell, also, between Eleven and Twelve the 17th at Night, a whole Inch fell, without the Barometer's falling the least at the same Time. The north-east Wind

* Φάσγυξ ἐλημεμένη, συν πυρετῷ δεινόν. *Hippocr. Prognost.*

continued to the 19th; afterwards the Wind was variable, and now and then Flashes of Lightning. At the Conclusion we had the north-east Wind again, which, contrary to what is usual, was generally in this Month warmer than the fourth.

Rain	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{18}$
	1.	2.	3.	5.	7.	9.	10.	11.	15.	17.	18.
	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	Dig. Dec.							
	19.	24.	30.	= 3.210.							

A Storm the 2d at Night, S. S. E. 4x. — Lightning and Thunder the 18th.

Greatest Height of ☽	25, 30.0, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	10, 29.2, S. S. W. 3.	
		29.5 $\frac{20}{100}$.
Coldest Day	2, 47, S. b E. 3x.	} Mean Height 38 $\frac{7}{100}$.
Warmest	27, 28, E. N. E. 1.	

Ophthalmies, Quinsies, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, both true as well as spurious, common: Small-pox, Measles, and miliary Fevers up and down. Several Children were plagued with a convulsive Cough, and some were immediately suffocated by it. More People than usual laboured under an * *Empyema*, arising from an ill-judged Treatment of a Pleuropneumony, an Abscess sometimes breaking in the Side, and frequently in the Lungs. Those who freely expectorated a purulent Matter escaped; but, where it was otherwise, the Lungs

* About the Symptoms of an *Empyema*, consult *Hippocr.* Prognostic. and his Book de Locis in Homine, Sect. 28.

were soon consumed, a great Hoarseness and Soreness in the Throat coming on.—An Hoarseness indeed, and that a very obstinate one, is apt to seize consumptive Persons, which truly is very justly placed among the Symptoms of a confirmed Phthisis; nor indeed, if Aphæ or Ulcers in the Throat should be joined to it, is Death far off: So greatly is an Hoarseness to be dreaded in Disorders of the Lungs, especially if the expectorated Matter be greenish, or has the Appearance of Mud.

J U N E.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 25th.

An unfavourable, rainy, cold Season for almost all *June*, the Wind being generally westerly, and now and then veering to the South, often likewise to the North.

Rain 1. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10. 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15. 18—20.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23. 24. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26. 27. 30. = 4.218. Dig. Dec.

Lightning and Thunder the 5th at Night.—
 A small Storm the 26th in the Morn. S. S. W. 4x.

Greatest Height of ☿ 16, 29.8, N. N. W. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 10, 29.0, S. S. W. 3. } 29.4 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Coldest Day 3, 38. N. b E. 1. } Mean Height 32 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Warmest 29, 27, W. N. W. 1. }

The Small-pox and Measles still common :
 Compound (as they are styled) miliary Fevers
 not

not uncommon. Many were tormented with the Rheumatism and Pain of the Side; nor were a few seized with a Peripneumony, but generally the spurious. A most violent Cough up and down amongst the Children, which was scarcely ever quieted unless by frequent Vomits and repeated Doses of Rhubarb; after which the Decoction of Cortic. Peruvian. soon drove it off.

J U L Y.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 24th.

The cold and wet Season still continued, the Atmosphere being generally very dense and cloudy; we had by far too much Rain, by which the Fruits of the Season became crude and insipid. The reigning Wind was westerly, often veering to the South, but more frequently to the North. Sometimes indeed a north-east Wind intervened, and sometimes a dead Calm. — Exceeding few Butterflies, and scarce any Grasshoppers.

Rain	$\frac{1}{1}$	3	—	5.	9.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	14.	15.
	$\frac{1}{18}$	25.	$\frac{1}{27}$	28.	29.	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{31}$	=	3.172.	Dig. Dec.	

Lightning and Thunder the 12th, a. m. 2 dead Calm.

Greatest Height of ☿	20, 30.1, N. b W. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height
Least	11, 29.2, W.S.W. 2 ^x .	
Coldest Day	13, 40, N. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height 31 $\frac{9}{29}$.
Warmest	23, 24, a Calm.	

The Small-pox still epidemic, but however not very fatal. Some Measles, and a very severe convulsive Cough. — A Kind of Angina, attended with Aphæ, continued a long Time, which affixed itself to almost all acute Diseases, but especially to those of a pustulary Nature ; and at present also it tormented those in Peripneumonies. — Indeed it is a very troublesome and frequently a very dangerous Symptom, when in a Fever the Membrane of the Fauces is inflamed, and invested with Pustules ; since a few Small-pox in the Streights of the Fauces do infinitely more Mischief than a thousand upon the external Parts.

A U G U S T.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 23d.

The Beginning of *August* was very favourable, but the latter End of it very unfavourable ; there being almost a continual Fall of Rain, which very considerably damaged the Corn. Besides, the Atmosphere, which hitherto the 20th was tolerably dry, became now exceeding dense and moist, the Wind in the mean Time being south-westerly ; whereas, in the
Beginning

Beginning of the Month, it was chiefly north-west.

Rain 1. 2. 5. 6. $\frac{1}{12}$. $\frac{1}{21}$. $\frac{1}{22}$. $\frac{1}{23}$. $\frac{1}{24}$. 25.
 — 27. $\frac{1}{28}$. 29. $\frac{1}{30}$. 31. = 2.016. Dig. Dec.

Lightning and Thunder the 23d.—A very large fiery Halo about the Moon the 5th, H. 10, p. m. W. 1^x.—A Storm the 21st at Night, S. S. W. 4^x.—The 24th, at Night, S. W. 4^x.—The 26th, at Night, S. W. 4.

Greatest Height of ☿ 18, 30.0, N. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 29, 29.2, S. W. b W. 3. } 29.6. $\frac{2}{30}$.
 Coldest Day 31, 42, W. N. W. 2^x. } Mean Height 31 $\frac{1}{30}$.
 Warmest 15, 20, N. N. W. 1^x. }

The Small-pox epidemic ; the convulsive Cough also still common, especially in the hither Part of *Cornwall*.—Quinsies, and bastard Peripneumonies, up and down, and those with the Eruption of several red and watery Pustules at the State of the Disease, which generally proved salutary. — Numbers were now afflicted with the Rheumatism, which was at present more successfully relieved by Cathartics, than by Bleeding.

A great Languor depressed every-body : Nay the small Singing-Birds themselves were dejected, and the Grasshopper itself was mute.

SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 21st.

A rainy and cold *September* moreover succeeded; a violent south-west Wind frequently blowing in the Beginning of this Month, but, after the 16th, a south-east most commonly, a Calm sometimes intervening.—Great Quantities of Corn, being beat down by the Rains, were quite destroyed.

Rain	$\frac{''' }{1.}$	$\frac{'}{3.}$	$\frac{''}{5.}$	$\frac{''}{6.}$	$\frac{''}{7.}$	8	—	10.	$\frac{'}{11.}$	12.	15.
	$\frac{'}{17.}$	$\frac{''' }{19.}$	$\frac{''' }{20.}$	$\frac{''' }{21.}$	$\frac{'}{22.}$	$\frac{'}{26.}$	$\frac{'}{27.}$	28.	30.	=	3.452.
										Dig.	Dec.

A small Storm the 3d at Night, S. W. 4_x.
 —A great one the 10th at Night, S. W. 4^x.
 The 11th, a. m. W. S. W. 4.—Thunder and Lightning the 7th at Night. — Lightning, without Thunder, the 10th in the Evening.—
 The 21st in the Evening continual Lightning, without Thunder also, from 6 p. m. to Midnight, and beyond it.—*A. B.* the 12th and 13th, at 8 p. m. N. W. b N. 1.

Greatest Height of ☿	14, 29.8, N. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	11, 29.0, W. S. W. 4.	
		29.5 $\frac{3}{10}$.

Coldest Day	14, 48,	} Mean Height 38 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	22, 32, S. S. E. 1.	

The Small-pox scattered every-where, but in this Place they were pretty favourable, altho' in others they were often fatal. Convulsive

putrid Fevers, some intermitting, or rather remitting, which were easily removed by gentle Eccoprotics, and the Use of a saline Draught now and then, with a small Quantity of Cort. Peruvian.—Ophthalmies, Quinsies, Rheums, and moist Coughs, exceeding rife: Pleurifies and Peripneumonies, both of the true and bastard Kind, common.

A bastard Pleurify is generally nothing else than an Attack upon the external Muscles of the Breast, and is, as it were, a Species of *Rheumatism*; but, when the *Periostræum* itself of the Ribs is inflamed, there is often a very violent and obstinate Pain, which frequently very considerably † obstructs the Respiration.—But this is very easily removed, when there is a soft Pulse, by proper Fomentations and mild Cathartics.

N O V E M B E R.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 19th.

In the very Beginning of the Month, a violent south Wind blowing, we had a very heavy Rain; from the 6th to the 10th a very cold north-east Wind prevailed, presently a south-east, which continued home to the 17th; this was also cold, and often cloudy, and attended with Rain. The 21st in the Evening we had a terrible Storm, a south-west Wind blowing

† See the *Essay on Fevers*, Chapter on the *Pleurify*.

most furiously, and a large Quantity of Rain also falling. This continued for almost three whole Days, when there was a very great and indeed a very unusual Fall of the Barometer, and the Sea-Tides * immense; however, at the Close of the Month, a north-west Wind raised the Mercury again.

Rain	$\frac{''''}{1}$	$\frac{'}{3}$	4.	5.	7.	8.	$\frac{'}{11}$	12.	$\frac{'}{13}$	14.	$\frac{'}{15}$
	$\frac{'}{17}$	19.	$\frac{''''}{20}$	$\frac{''''}{21}$	$\frac{''}{22}$	$\frac{'}{23}$	25.	$\frac{'}{26}$	$\frac{'}{27}$	28.	$\frac{''}{29}$

Dig. Dec.

— Hail 23. and 29. = 4.574.

A small Storm the 12th at Night, S.E. b S. 4._x.
 — A Storm the 21st in the Evening, S. S. W. 4.
 — All Day the 22d, S. W. b W. 4._x. — The 23d in the Morning, S. W. 4. — Thunder and Lightning the 21st at Night. — The 23d, ditto.

Greatest Height of	8	14, 30.1, S.E. b E. 3.	} Mean Height
Least	—	23, 28.2.	
Coldest Day	10, 70, N.N.E. 1.	a severe Frost.	} Mean Height
Warmest	1, 48, S. 3.		
			29.4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
			58 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Pleurisies and Peripneumonies, both true and spurious, not uncommon, nor nervous and miliary Fevers, especially in *Cornwall*: The convulsive Cough common amongst Children. Quinsies, and Tumours of the Fauces, Parotids, and Cheeks, which often suppurated, both inwardly and outwardly, were every-where common.

* Concerning these, consult Vol. I, Page 19.

The Small-pox were epidemic here, and all around, and were also now of a much worse Kind, being frequently attended with livid and black Petechiæ, often quite sunk in and blackish; sometimes altogether void of Matter, and oftener a little turgid with an exceeding sharp and crude Ichor. Many were indeed killed by them, and those who escaped were frequently plagued with a great many very troublesome Boils and Ulcers.—Frequently in the first Days of the Disease there came on an immense Salivation, and that exceeding thin and acrid, which ulcerated the Fauces, and the Mouth all over. I always indeed suspect this premature and crude * Flux, as it generally proves very tedious and painful to the Sick, and altogether prevents their sleeping; by which Means the Pustules neither mature favourably, nor are they well filled. Moreover this also indicates a great Acrimony in the Blood, which is likewise frequently denoted by vast Sneezings, and prodigious De-fluxions from the Eyes and Nostrils: For this Reason, these are justly reckoned among the bad Symptoms, — To the Removal of which Evil, and to the Cure of it, nothing appears to be more effectual than a seasonable Application of Blisters between the upper Parts of the

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Chapter of the *Small-pox*, Page 145.

Shoulders, and behind the Ears, which serve to drain off the sharp Humours.

D E C E M B E R.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 19th.

The Weather in this Month was altogether surprising: In the Beginning of it we had a north-east Wind, and a severe Frost; presently a rainy and turbulent south Wind; in a very short Time after, a south-westerly, and a great deal of Rain, the Barometer nevertheless rising. The 14th and 15th the Wind was north-west; the 16th, north-east, and a Return of the Frost; the 19th and 20th, a violent south-east; on the 21st, again a stormy south-west; from that an easterly to the 28th, a cold north-east Wind intervening, the 25th and 27th; then a most severe Storm from the East, with an exceeding severe Frost, and a constant exceeding small Snow, to the very End. In an Instant a most piercing Cold froze up every Thing, both within Doors and without; nay, the very strongest Kinds of Wine were frozen; indeed whatever was exposed to the Air, instantly turned into Ice. People even shivered by the largest Fire's-Side, nor could keep themselves warm in their very Beds; indeed so very greatly were we benumbed by the excessive Cold, that we seemed scarcely alive. A most violent Storm at the Close of *December*

carried off a great Number of Birds, both small and great, from the Land, and drove them to a vast Distance from Shore, which, being quite tired with their long Flight, betook themselves to those Ships which were in the Midst of the Ocean, and were easily taken by the Sailors: “Mirum utiquè Genus aucupii!” — Nay, in the Beginning of the *January* following, I myself, accidentally going on Board his Majesty’s Ship the *Weymouth*, to see the Earl of *Deloraine*, who then lay sick, saw a Pie made of small Birds, which the Sailors, in their Return from *Lisbon* to our Port, had taken far, and far enough, from any Land.

Rain	$\frac{''}{3}$	$\frac{''}{4}$	$\frac{'''}{5}$	$\frac{'}{6}$	7.	$\frac{'}{8}$	$\frac{''}{9}$	10.	11.	$\frac{''}{12}$	$\frac{'''}{13}$
	$\frac{'''}{14}$	15.	$\frac{'''}{20}$	$\frac{'''}{21}$	$\frac{'}{22}$	$\frac{'''}{23}$	24.	Dig. Dec. = 4.102.			

Much Rain the 21st, 22^d, and 23^d, altho’ the Barometer was at 30.1; besides, we had a very violent south-west Wind; but the Air itself was exceeding thick and moist, an immense Quantity of Vapours being dispersed all over the Atmosphere. I was incapable of exactly estimating the Quantity of Snow which fell, being by the Impetuosity of the Wind blown out of the Receiver.

Greatest Height of	8	16, 30.2, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	4, 29.1, S. S. W. 3 ^x .	
			29.8.

Coldest Day in the Memory of Man,

		31, 90, E. N. E. 4 ^x .	} Mean Height
Warmest	—	10, 52, S. W. b W. 3 ^x .	
			61 $\frac{26}{28}$.

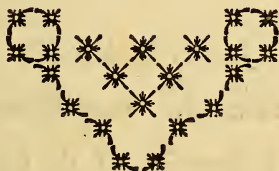
Some

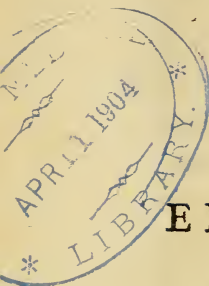
Some miliary and nervous Fevers, the Small-pox here and there, Quinsies and Ophthalmies common ; Coughs, Rheumatisms, Pleurisies, and Peripneumonies, frequent.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year

Dig. Dec.

1739, = 36.308.





OF THE
A I R,
AND
EPIDEMIC DISEASES,
For the YEAR 1740.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 17th.

THE Severity of the Cold still continued, such, indeed, as was never known in this Country. Altho', on 1st Day of the Month, there was a very great Thaw, and a Fall of Rain, nevertheless the north-easterly Wind, and a most sharp Frost, instantly returned, which lasted to the very End of the Month; — and altho', by the Heat of the Sun, all Things were thawed by Day, yet by Night they were bound up by a most rigid Frost. The Atmosphere was generally very thick, and appeared as if covered over with

Smoak; but, between the 10th and 17th, exceeding thin. The coldest Days were the 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 26th, 27th, 28th; nay, so severe was the Frost, which now prevailed, that all Kinds of Wine, being exposed out of Doors, were immediately turned into Ice; nay, the very Salt-water upon the Shores was so; a Thing this which very seldom happens in these Parts. Innumerable Trees and Shrubs were cut off by the Cold, and even the very hardy Furzes themselves; indeed you could scarce see a green Herb. A vast Number of Sea-Birds flew hither, and Numbers from foreign Countries, which had never been seen here before:

Rain $\frac{1}{2}$. 2. 9. — Snow and Hail 8. 9.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 0.416.

I could not perceive any northern Lights all this Month, altho' the Wind was constantly northerly.

Greatest Height of ☿	14, 30.4, E. N. E. 2.	} Mean Height
Least	1, 29.1, S. W. 2.	
		30.1 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Coldest Day	26, 84, N. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height 75 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Warmest	31, 69, S. E. b E. 3x.	

The Small-pox, which were still epidemic, were commonly very small, pitted, and blackish, and frequently fatal; The Patients seized with them swelled but little, and had a very small Spitting, for want of which they were
 often

often suffocated on the 8th or 9th Day. It is almost constantly the Case, that, during a long Continuance of a dry and cold Constitution of the Atmosphere, Persons in the Small-pox † spit exceeding little ; for which Reason, when such a Season prevails, I would advise the Use of emollient Gargles, constant and repeated warm, relaxing Liquors, drawing into the Mouth also the Vapours of warm Water, or Milk, that, by these, the Fibres being relaxed, the Blood attenuated, the salival Ducts opened, and cleansed, a free Salivation may be brought on ; which in this Disease is a Matter of great Importance.

Swellings of the Fauces, Parotids, Tonfils, &c. seized almost every-body, and this also accompanied with a Cough and sharp Defluxion. Quinsies, Pains in the Teeth, Pleurisies, Peripneumonies, were rise every-where : Numbers also were plagued with Kibe Heels, which often came to Ulcers, and that even in grown Persons.

Slow Fevers, some nervous, some miliary. A violent Asthma now reigned much, which suffocated several elderly Persons. Many People, both in the Neighbourhood, and also in this Place, were attacked with Swellings of the

† See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 145.

Fauces, Neck, and Head, and presently after with an acute Pain and Tumour of the Inguen and Testicles; this Complaint however was easily removed by Bleeding and a gentle Purge. —The Blood was often covered over with a yellowish Size, but that not very tenacious.

F E B R U A R Y.

Full Moon the 1st. New Moon the 16th.

This Month also was dry, and very cold; for altho', in the Beginning of it, a south-easterly Wind in some Degree moderated the Severity of the Winter, yet the north-east Wind with an exceeding hard Frost presently returned; at the Close, however, the Wind was southerly, which occasioned a rainy and much warmer Atmosphere. The Barometer stood high the whole Month: The Air was sometimes very thin, altho' in general very dense and smoaky, a Calm intervening now and then: Very often vast Hoar-Frosts, the Earth being by Day relaxed by the Heat of the Sun, and exhaling a great Quantity of Vapours, which the nocturnal Cold instantly condensed, and froze in the Form of an Hoar-Frost. —Nay the Sea itself, upon the Shores, was several Times frozen in this Month.

Rain

Rain 16. 19. $\frac{26}{27}$. 28. 29. — Some
Dig. Dec.

Snow 12. = 0.482.

An *A. B.* the 11th, H. 8, p. m. N. 1^r. —
Intense Cold the 14th, Thermom. 84.

Greatest Height of ☿ 23, 30.5, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 28, 29.8, S. W. 2. } 30.1 $\frac{2}{29}$.

Coldest Day 14, 84, E. N. E. 2^x. } Mean Height 68 $\frac{1}{29}$.
Warmest 29, 56, S. S. E. 2. }

Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, Quinsies, and Rheumatisms were very rife every-where. The Blood drawn from those Patients was very thick and fizy, with a little mud-coloured Serum. A great many laboured under a Cough, Catarrh, and severe Asthma; several also were troubled with a dry Ophthalmy. Vast Numbers, and even elderly Persons, were troubled with Kibe Heels, which were very painful, and sometimes ulcerated. Many were laid down in a kind of a catarrhal Fever, with an acute Pain and Giddiness in the Head, and sometimes a Phrensy. — Consumptive and asthmatic Persons suffered now greatly. — The Small-pox as yet here and there.

A nasty Itch was now universal amongst the lower Kind of People.

M A R C H.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 16th.

The high Station of the Mercury still continued; the Air very dense, and generally cold; frequent

frequent Calms, especially in the Beginning of the Month. On the 1st, the Wind being south-east, we had a great Fall of Rain; but afterwards it stood between north-west and north-east. A Frost frequently this Month, and a very great Hoar-Frost.

Rain $\frac{''' }{1}$. $\frac{' }{5}$. 7. 11. $\frac{' }{14}$. 18. 23. 26. 27.

Dig. Dec.

— Hail 12. = 1.278.

A most turbulent north-west Wind the 8th in the Morning.—A great *A.B.* the 12th, H. 9, N. N. E. 2.—A small one in the Evening of the 13th, N. N. W. 1.—The 14th, H. 9, N. W. 2. Indeed I have frequently seen *A.B.*'s for two or three Nights following, when the Wind blew from the North.

Greatest Height of ☉ 30, 30.3, N. 1x. } Mean Height
Least ——— 1, 29.7, S.E. b E. 1x. } 30.0 $\frac{4}{31}$.

Coldest Day 13, 67, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 55 $\frac{18}{31}$.
Warmest 18, 51, N. W. b N. 1. }

Quinsies and Swellings of the Fauces common; several Rheumatisms, and often a very severe Gout; the Small-pox still. A very terrible Asthma, and which continued for a long Time, plagued Numbers; several died consumptive.—Very many Pleurifies and Peripneumonies; but very seldom the Matter they expectorated was bloody; indeed they scarcely expectorated any Thing freely and plentifully, which in this Disease is a Matter of most dangerous

gerous Consequence. The Blood which was drawn from all the pleuritic or rheumatic Patients, was very dense and tenacious, and had not a proper Quantity of Serum.

I know not how it was, but for several Months young Persons, and not a few even among the Adults, were troubled with round Worms, which were very often brought off in the Course of the Disease.—Was not this verminous Offspring owing to the bad Corn *, and to the unripe and crude Fruits ?

A P R I L.

Full Moon the 1st. New Moon the 15th.

This Month was dry, and very cold, the Wind keeping generally between the East and North, a Calm sometimes intervening. We had Hoar-Frosts very frequently, and sometimes Ice. Home to the 15th, we had often Snow-Showers, and, after, Hail. The Snow continued upon the Mountains until the 26th of the Month.

Rain 8. $\frac{1}{12}$. $\frac{2}{13}$. 14. 25. 26. 29.—Snow
Dig. Dec.
20. 21. 22.—Hail 26. 27. = 0.802.

A slight Storm the 23d, p. m. N. N. W. 4x.

* See the Month of *August*, in the Year 1739.

Greatest Height of	☉	17, 30.2, a Calm.	} Mean Height:
Least	—	12, 29.3, E. 2.	
Coldest Day	14, 62,	E. N. E. 2 ^x .	} Mean Height 51 $\frac{3}{27}$.
Warmest	19, 45,	N. N. W. 2.	

The same Constitution of the Air remaining, the reigning Disorders were still the same, and now indeed were much more severe. Great Numbers died both in Town and Country.

Acute Disorders were now often attended with the *Petechiæ*, even in those who had Peripneumonies; but this happened chiefly amongst Sailors, whose Blood was not sufficiently compact, but rather putrid, and as it were livid, and the Serum of it either green, or exceeding turbid, as if a Quantity of Mud had been mixed with it: They immediately expectorated purulent, and very often very foetid Matter; owing this, perhaps, to the * Scurvy, which prevails both far and near, at least upon these Coasts.

The Small-pox up and down, and a most terrible Kind of Pleurisy, which suffocated Numbers, in the Manner of a Paraphrenitis, scarcely the fourth Day being elapsed from their Seizure; the Blood drawn from these Persons was mere Glue.

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 211.

M A Y.

Full Moon the last.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 30th.

The dry and cold Season still continued, the Wind being almost constantly easterly, inclining generally to the North, and sometimes also to the South; frequently it was very violent, and bye-and-bye quite hushed, especially towards Night. The 5th, 6th, and 7th Days of this Month were uncommonly and amazingly cold, for this Time of Year; nay, there was a considerable Fall of Snow upon the 5th.—The Atmosphere was very dense, altho' very little Rain fell.

Rain $\frac{1}{4}$ 4. 5. 12. 14 — 17. 20. 23. 26. —

Snow $\frac{1}{4}$ 5. — Hail 4. 5. 6. = 0.538. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 25th, a. m. E. 4. — A. B. the 27th in the Evening, N.W. b W. 1.

Greatest Height of ☿ 9, 30.1, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 4, 29.3, N.N.E. 2^x. } 29.7 $\frac{1}{10}$.

Coldest Day 6, 62, N. b W. 2. } Mean Height 42 $\frac{2}{10}$.
Warmest 30, 32, a Calm. }

Pulmonary Fevers were yet very rife, and at present by far more malignant, being often also attended with a great Number of black, livid, and dark Spots. The Head and Back suffered most exquisite Pain, and there was a very great Oppression upon the Præcordia: There now
also

also always came on a terrible Phrensy, and very often a Kind of ulcerous Angina even from the Beginning, which by Degrees invaded the whole Fauces. The expectorated Matter was either altogether crude, or sanious; the Urine crude, lurid, and turbid, which is always a bad Omen, and never had any Sediment: At the Close of the Disease there was sometimes an happy Eruption of Pustules and Blotches.—Very often this Disorder suffocated the Patients, from the dreadful Anxiety into which they were thrown, within a few Days, just as in a Paraphrenitis; nay, they were not uncommonly seized with an Hepatitis; for both the Situation of their Pain, and their jaundiced Countenance, and the very great Yellowness of their Urine, were plain Indications of this.

At this Time also a putrid petechial Fever was very rife, which sent a Number of Sailors, and the lower Kind of People, to their Graves.—These Fevers, *viz.* the pulmonary and petechial, seemed frequently to have been complicated, and to have raged with their united Forces.

The Small-pox were now more common, but in general milder, altho' the Spitting was but sparing. They were however mostly of the distinct Kind, which indeed seemed somewhat wonderful, since all other acute Disorders had something uncommonly malignant in them.

A violent Cough among the Horses, attended with a suffocating Quinsy and Fever, killed Numbers of them ; nay, the black Cattle were also often carried off by the same Disease.— The Sheep were exceeding thin, and troubled with a dry Cough ; — a vast many perished hereby, the Liver of all which was greatly swelled and indurated ; the Gall-Bladder, being turgid with a blackish Kind of Bile, was of an enormous Magnitude.

J U N E.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 28th.

There was perhaps never known so exceeding a Drought as now ; the Springs were quite shut up, and even Rivers became intirely dry,

“ *Pabula canescunt, cum Frondibus uritur arbor.*” OVID.

Altho' all Kinds of Hygroscopes denoted an exceeding dry Constitution of the Air, yet the Atmosphere was very dense, and appeared smoaky : — I know not from whence, unless it was from a Deficiency of a sufficient Moisture in the Atmosphere for the regularly transmitting the Rays of Light. — Thus we see some Bodies, which being wetted become pellucid, that being dry are quite opake. — An easterly Wind from the 1st to the 5th ; from the 19th again

again to the 25th; but, in general, a north-west, and often also a south-west, Wind blew.

Rain $\frac{''}{5}$. $\frac{'}{7}$. 8. 10. 11. 13. 24. — Much

Dig. Dec.

Hail 7, p. m. = 0.742.

Greatest Height of ☿ 18, 30.2, a Calm. } Mean Height
Least ————— 7, 29.3, S.W. b W. 3. } 29.7 $\frac{2}{28}$.

Coldest Day 12, 42, S. W. b W. 2. } Mean Height 33 $\frac{3}{28}$.
Warmest 25, 25, S. E. b E. 1. }

The peripneumonic Fever, which was very often accompanied with the Petechiæ, still continued.—The Blood drawn in this Disorder was very livid, nay and black in its Appearance, and the Texture of it generally too much * dissolved; frequently indeed it was altogether sanious.

The Small-pox were more common, but in general of a more favourable Kind.—A little Kind of Fever, with red and very angry Pustules, which broke out in the Beginning of the Disease, was very common; it was however slight in its Appearance, and soon vanished, leaving behind a great Roughness of the Cuticle.

The pestilential Fever amongst the Sailors

* In the epidemic petechial Fever, which *Ramazzini* has most accurately described, he always found the Blood to be of a Rose-colour, purple, dissolved, and to have very little Size in it. See *Ramazzini's Constitution. Epidem. Ann.* 1692, &c. Sect. 27, 47.

was exceeding rife :— Attend to the following History of it.

In the Beginning of the Spring, two Men of War (the *Pantber* and *Canterbury*, the latter of which was juſt come from the *Mediterranean*) put into this Port ; out of theſe more than two hundred Sick were immediately brought aſhore, the greater Part of whom were ill in a malignant, nay, in a peſtilential, Fever ; and, from thoſe the Contagion being alſo ſpread among the common People, it made moſt terrible Havock. — Nor was there ſufficient Ground wanting to ſuſpect, that thoſe Ships had been infected by a Plague, which at that Time raged all over the *African* Coaſts, as there was a frequent Commerce between them.—The Sick were at firſt ſeized with a ſlight Shuddering ; preſently came on a ſudden burning Heat, without any Regularity ; the Pulse in the mean While very variable, now exceeding quick, then amazingly ſunk ; after this there came on immediately an Heavineſs, or an acute Pain in the Head, often in the Occiput, frequently in the Sinciput, but more commonly in the Temples, or a little above the Eyes, which was by much more violent ;—nay the very Balls of the Eyes themſelves were greatly pained, and could not bear the Light. In the mean Time there was a perpetual Drowſineſs ; but very little kindly, refreshing Sleep ; with a very troubleſome

some Tinkling in the Ears, or a violent Giddiness. A very nasty and bitter Taste also in the Mouth excited frequent Vomitings, and those very bilious, having a great Deal of Phlegm intermixed with them. The Tongue was almost quite yellow, or brown, and foul, seldom however very dry, but rough in the Middle. Being now very soon debilitated, they took to their Bed, labouring however under great Anxiety, and as if quite terrified, the Pains now ranging here and there, all over their Limbs. Their Urine was thin, crude, watery, or lurid, often nevertheless of a fiery red Colour, appearing as if some small Quantity of Blood had been intimately mixed with it, or some very strong Lixivium: These Kinds of Urine, always sparing in Quantity, and very thin, never deposited any Sort of Sediment:—I have remarked, that those were constantly a very bad Omen.

Such was the State of Things in the very Beginning of the Disease; but, after three or four Days, every Thing grew worse and worse: For now the Fever became more violently inflammatory; presently there followed a Phrensy, or restless Coma, with a grim Countenance, and an Orange-colour Cast in the Eyes; perpetual Tossing in Bed, the greatest Anxiety, so as to be scarce tolerable to the By-standers themselves; oftentimes a most outrageous

Madness, often a small Kind of Dotage, every now and then talking wildly to themselves.

Violet-coloured, livid, brown, and even quite black Petechiæ, very often made their Appearance between the sixth and eleventh Day, sometimes sooner, sometimes later; the more florid they were, so much the better. However, dark, small, and numberless Spots in the Skin, like Freckles, were always a very bad Omen; but the worst of all was black and blue Marks, the Nails and Extremities of the Fingers being also * livid, or of a Lead-colour. — This last indeed is always a fatal Sign in acute Diseases, as it indicates a Stagnation of the Blood in the Extremities of the Arteries. — It is however a favourable Sign, when there is a vivid Colour in the Nails; and therefore it is a Physician's Business to inspect them nicely.

There came on, even from the first Seizure, a violent Oppression of the Præcordia, which, daily increasing, together with a stringent Pain in the Heart, (for this they always complained of) and a tremulous Respiration, and as it were an Hickuping, (nay, often with a terrible Singultus, and the greatest Languor, frequently even to Fainting) portended the utmost Danger; besides all which, Tremors, Subsultus of the Tendons, a Staggering in the Head, irre-

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 98.

gular Shudderings, and cold Sweats, now suddenly came on. — The Feet were often extremely cold, at the same Time that the Face, and especially the Cheeks, were most violently burning; in the mean While a most profuse and foetid Sweat flowed down to the very Extremities of their Ankles, the Pulse all this Time exceedingly low, and as quick as possible, and now Death instantly ensued.

A most destructive Diarrhœa also frequently melted down the miserable Patients, the Skin being hard, and quite dried up, like an Hide, whilst the Tongue was as stiff as if smoak-dried, scarce any Power of Motion left, even so much as that of Speech. Not uncommonly also, at the Height of the Disease, black, ulcerous Aphthæ tormented them in their Fauces and Throat, which were very speedily after followed by a constant Singultus, then a sanious or gangrenous Dysentery, which soon carried off the Sick. — However, a slight Flux coming on about the eleventh Day, whether owing to Art, or spontaneously, was salutary to several, provided it was not livid, or too liquid.

At this Time also (*viz.* at the State of the Disease) a plentiful Eruption of Pustules, in the Manner of the Small-pox, but containing nothing in them but a thin sharp * Ichor, was exceedingly beneficial. — Sometimes however

* Φλύτζαινας of the ancient Physicians.

those which broke out were much milder, and very angry, which went often again in the Form of Scales : These also were salutary. In some particular Patients I took Notice of some very white and broad Spots, a little prominent, like those from the Sting of a Nettle : These were of doubtful Prefage.

There were several others of those sick Persons, who had indeed none of those Symptoms, but were relieved either by Ulcers in the Ears, or small Swellings, or by a Parotis ; all of whom were affected with a great Deafness, and that too of a long Continuance.

An Hæmorrhage from the Nostrils was also salutary to a great many ; altho' it was a very bad Sign, when only a few sharp Drops, tinged with Blood, distilled from thence ; nor indeed did a copious Discharge of that Kind always prove serviceable ; for the Nostrils frequently had too great a Discharge from them, even to Fainting, especially at the latter End of *July*, when it was often most exceedingly profuse ; at which Time most commonly a bloody Dysentery came on also.—I scarce remember any Fever, in which a Loss of Sight, and false Sparklings before the Eyes, were so common.

I knew of nothing that was so certain a Sign of Nature's getting the better of the Disease, as a very free and copious Spitting, a kindly Sweat coming on, or a plentiful Discharge of a tawny,

thick Urine : However the Urine very seldom deposited any Sediment during the whole Course of the Disease ; nay, when it had remained turbid for some Hours, it became bye-and-bye quite thin. This is always a Sign of a Fever terminating ill, and therefore, upon the slightest Occasion, this was attended with a Relapse. —If any one made use of a Flesh or Fish Diet, unless he had been very well purged, and his Recovery confirmed, he infallibly indulged himself herein at the utmost Danger of his Life ; nor did he often run a less Risk from a more rough Cathartic.

It is my Opinion, indeed, that the common People hurted themselves very considerably by eating too freely of Fish, of which, at this Time, there was an amazing Abundance ; especially Mackarel ; since these always produce viscid and rancid Humours. The Sweat indeed of the very healthiest Person, who feeds much upon Fish, is by far more foetid than if he lived only upon Flesh and Bread.—Nay, it has been a long While remarked, that eating too plentifully of Fish produces the Scurvy, and other cutaneous Disorders.—

So much as to the Nature of this Disorder : I am now also to mention a few Things relative to the Cure of it.

In the Cure of Diseases indeed some general Rules are to be observed, with that Proviso,
however,

however, that proper Regard should be paid to the Constitution of every Patient: Therefore * *Celsus*, from *Hippocrates*, says, “ Mederi oportere & Communia, & propria intuentem.” Nor indeed is there any Case whatever in which this is more requisite than in Bleeding, where both the Strength and Age, and also the Habit of Body, are to be diligently attended to.

In the very Beginning of these Fevers Bleeding is exceedingly proper, and that more, or less, in Proportion to the † Symptoms; as thus: If the Pulse is strong, the Fever violent, or the Pain acute, it ought to be repeated, especially if a very tenacious Film covers over the Cruor; but this is by no Means to be done, if the *Crafsis* of the Blood is not sufficiently firm, and too attenuated; and more particularly so, if the Serum of it is blackish, or tinged with red. However there is no certain Indication to be drawn from the Colour and Superficies of the Cruor, unless it springs forth with a full Stream and Force; since, when it trickles down the Arm, or comes out Drop by Drop, it always deceives with a false and florid Appearance.

Blood being drawn in the first Place, it is necessary, bye-and-bye, to vomit the Patient with some gentle Emetic, especially if a Sickness, and

* *Cels.* Præfat. P. 17, Edit. Almeloveen.

† Consult what I have said in Regard to Bleeding, in putrid, malignant Fevers, *Essay on Fevers*, Page 104.

a Reaching to vomit, calls for it; for, by the Use of this Method, the bilious Colluvies (which, if it remained, would for the future feed the Disease) is most effectually pumped up. — This also Nature herself points out, by her frequently, of her own Accord, exciting a Puking;—and not only in the Beginning, but in any Stage of the Disease, the Stomach is to be washed out, if there is an Urging to vomit, or there is a bilious, foetid, and very disagreeable † Eruetation.—The Yolk of a rotten Egg, altho' given in a very few Grains, immediately occasions a dreadful Cholera;—stagnant and putrid Bile is no less virulent, and therefore for that Reason is to be thrown off as soon as possible.

In general, after the Emetic follows a Stool; but, if this does not answer, Recourse is to be had to some gentle Clyster. Should this however prove ineffectual, and, before the Coming on of the Fever, the Patient should be more costive than he ought to be, he is to be made more laxative by proper Medicines, as by Manna, Crem. of Tartar, Rhubarb, *Glauber's* Salts, &c. which chiefly act in the *Primæ Viæ*, and at least occasion no violent Commotions in the Blood.—I by no Means approve of drastic

† Ubi Ruſus amari cum gravitate Præcordiorum ſunt, ad Vomitum protinùs confugiendum eſt. *Celf. Lib. 1, C. 3.*

Cathartics, as being exceedingly prejudicial. The milder Purgatives very commodiously exterminate those Humours, which, by remaining longer in the Viscera, every Day acquire a greater Acrimony, and even which return again perpetually into the Blood thro' the *Mesaraic* Vessels and the lacteal Veins.—After the Vomit, and the Purgative, a small Quantity of *Theriaca Andromachi*, or Elixir Asthmaticum, is to be administered.

Having proceeded thus far, it will be now necessary to make a Pause for some little Time, in order to examine which Way Nature herself points, and not to * drive her out of her Course by a preposterous Farrago of Medicine. In the mean Time, however, some subacid Diluents are to be freely used, in order that a pure and uncorrupted Matter may be mixed with the Mass of Blood, and that its sharp Salts, and pernicious Acrimony, may hereby be corrected; for by this Method Things are most successfully brought to a Crisis, especially if some mild Attenuants, and laxative Medicines, are exhibited likewise. Nor can I easily per-

* ——— 'Ακμαζουσών τῶν Νέσων, 'Ησυχίαν ἔχειν βέλτιον.

Hippocrat. Aph. 29, Sect. 2.

This is an Admonition of the greatest Moment in acute Disorders; for what prudent Physician, during the Paroxysm of an intermitting Fever, would disturb the Course of Nature?

ceive what other Kind of Phyſick is to be given in this Stage of the Fever, unleſs the Strength of Nature is exhausted, and the Circulation of the Blood grows torpid ; for then you muſt have Recourſe indeed to proper Stimulants, by laying on Blifters, and alſo by adminiſtering ſome generous Alexipharmacs.—I intreat you however, good Doctör ! not to make too free with thoſe ; ſince, in throwing in large Quantities of volatile alkaline Salts, every Thing tends to the greateſt Degree of Putrefaction, unleſs you can moderate the Acrimony of the Humours, and prevent the Diſſolution of the Blood.—For this Reason, in Caſes where warmer Medicines are required, I generally intermix ſome Acids, as Vinegar, Juice of Lemons, or Elix. Vitriol. which, being properly ſaturated with Spices, makes no contemptible Alexipharmac, and of which ſome Drops are very frequently to be given out of an aromatic Wine, or ſome Cardiac Julep, with a Bolus compoſed of *Confeſt. Cardiac.* Saffron, *Rad. Contrayerv.* &c.—It is needleſs however to lay down any Forms of Preſcription ; ſince whoever knows what is indicated in the preſent Caſe, can very eaſily adapt his * Remedies to it : Indeed Care is to be taken, not to uſe the Spurs when there is Occaſion for the Reins ; nor ſhould we be too eager in for-

* Εἰ τις εἰδὼς τὴν Αἰτίαν τοῦ Ναυσθήματος, οἷος ἔτι προσφέρειν τὰ
 ζυμωθέντα. *Hippoc. de Flatib.* in the Beginning.

cing Sweats by administering very warm Medicines. For, if the Blood is but well diluted, and the proper Temperament of it preserved, Nature herself will in her own Time, and of her own Accord, bring forth a * Sweat.—I shall not deny, indeed, that this Fever is very seldom removed without Sweating, but, when it is very profuse, I always suspect it.

In the Cure therefore of Diseases of this Kind, I commonly use this Method :—In the Beginning of the Fever, after the proper Evacuations, I order the saline Draughts, with some fixed or volatile alkaline Salt (according as Circumstances require ; the one to promote Urine, by the other a Sweat) with Juice of Lemons, or *Seville* Oranges, or very sharp white-wine Vinegar, well saturated, to which I add simple Alexeter. Water, Sp. Lavend. C. or some such Thing. In this Manner is compounded a Medicine, which, like a mild Soap, attenuates the thick Humours, and intimately commixes the Oils and Salts with the watery Part of the Blood. —In the mean Time subacid Diluents are to be plentifully administered, which, by the Mediation of this saline Remedy, are very readily intermixed with the whole Mass of Humours. By this Method the Blood is kept well mixed, and duly fluid, and its Acrimony is corrected ;

* Πάντη δὲ ἀνοιγόμενον τε καὶ ἀναπνέον, καὶ κινούμενον τὸ Σῶμα συμφέρον ποιήσει. *Hippocrat. de Locis in Homin. Sect. 939.*

whilst the sharp Salts, being dissolved, flow off continually through the Pores of the Skin, by Stool, or Urine; nor is Nature in the mean Time disturbed in performing her Concoctions. However, should she prove tardy, and too languid, I recruit her Imbecillity by a more generous Course of Medicine; and that more especially, if a coldish Sweat should come on, the Urine be pale, or the Eruptions (whether they are Pustules or Petechiæ) not be of so lively a Colour.

By this Management it generally happens, that kindly Sweats break forth, which daily alleviate the Fever; nevertheless, if they are unequal and irregular, either too cold or too profuse, Things turn out not so well; for often there comes on immediately a Rigor, and an Exacerbation of the Fever, and, in a very short Time after, a Phrensy; upon the Approach of which, if the Bowels are too costive, a Clyster is forthwith to be administered (indeed I would always rather chuse through the whole Course of the Disease to keep my Patient in a laxative State, than a costive.) If a Delirium renders it necessary, Recourse is immediately to be had to the Application of Cupping, and Scarifications on the Neck and Shoulders; after which, Blisters are to be applied behind the Ears, to the Occiput, and to the very Places which have been scarified, and next to the Legs and Thighs.

—Those Things are most serviceable, where the Powers of Nature are torpid, and the Pulse in the Arteries languid.—At this Time, however, I add to the Cardiac Bolusses Camphor. or Sal Succin. interposing sometimes also an Ounce or two of Diacodium, nay, if the Restlessness requires it, one or two Grains of Extract. Thebaic.

In this Course of Medicine I persist, to the State of the Disease, when every Thing very quickly takes a much more favourable, or a much worse Turn ; nor are Days now only to be carefully attended to, but even Hours : If neither a kindly Sweat relieve the Patient, nor a gentle Diarrhoea nor a free Expectoration come on, the Patient is in very great Danger.—At this Time then we must try what Effects a mild Purgative may produce, by giving some Rhubarb, Manna, Crem. of Tartar, *Glauber's* Salts, &c. you are also in the mean Time to support the decayed Force of Nature by proper Cardiacs : Indeed I scarcely know any better than some generous red Wine, with Spices boiled in it, such as Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, *Seville-Orange* Rind with Half Water, or some austere Alexipharmacs with Elix. Vitrioli or Lemon-Juice ; for these strengthen the Force of the Fibres, and the Crasis of the Blood, and at the same Time they greatly restrain the Putrefaction of the Humours. A Thing this, which is diligently to be attended to, where otherwise

wise

wise the Blood degenerates into a Sanies, and the Lymph into an Ichor, and in a short Time there steals on a putrid Diffolution of the Whole, as if the * Poison of Vipers had been mixed with the Blood.

A Swelling of the Hypochondria, a Rumbling in the Intestines, a tense Abdomen, a Costiveness, Head-ach, a too great Drowsiness, a Vertigo, an approaching Delirium, a very stinking Breath, and an Oppression of the Præcordia, with frequent Belchings, demand the Cleansing of the Bowels by Purgatives.—Easy, constant, and regular Sweats, the Eruption of Pustules, or Exanthemata, or a plentiful Spitting coming on, forbid it; for a Diarrhœa, even in Peripneumonies, intirely suppresses the Spitting; which frequently unfortunately happens also in the Small-pox. — A great Deficiency of Strength, and a Languor, also does not render Purging so proper.

However, under the Circumstances above-mentioned, I at all Times give a † Purgative, especially in the Decline of the Fever, when Nature aims at a Crisis no other Way. This Method of Purging is often tried with very great Success even in the confluent Kind of Small-pox, upon the ninth or eleventh Day from the Eruption, when moreover very little can be

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 51.

† Ibid. Page 111—114.

carried off by the salival Ducts, or the Pores of the Skin; and why not in this Fever also?—Without Doubt, where a putrid Colluvies, and a corrupted Bile, abound in the Ventricle, and the Intestines, they ought to be carried off as soon as possible; unless you would cherish the Disease by increasing the * Putrescence every Hour.—In this Fever indeed, of which I have now treated, I have seen an immense Quantity of bilious Saburra brought off by Vomit or Stool, to the great Relief of the Sick, it being productive of a sweet Sleep, when there had been before the greatest Restlessness, and a perpetual Watchfulness, for several Days, and also Nights.—Whilst indeed the Ventricle is loaded with this acrid Filth, and putrid Bile, the Head always greatly labours, the Spirits are disturbed, and the Strength greatly impaired.—Nor is it only in the Primæ Viæ that Vomits prove so very beneficial; but they do so likewise through the whole System of the Vessels, by attenuating the stagnant Humours, and expelling those which are † putrid.

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 111—114.

† See Dr. Cheyne's *New Theory of Fevers*, Page 83—94.
Edit. of the Year 1722.

J U L Y.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 27th.

This Month likewise was somewhat cold, but the Atmosphere exceeding dry, and as it were smoaky: The Wind was often south-west, oftener north-west, and sometimes easterly. Every Spring and Rivulet was almost intirely dried up, and scarcely a green Herb to be seen.

Rain 4. 7. 9. $\frac{1}{10}$. $\frac{1}{12}$. 16. 19. 20. 26. 30.
Dig. Dec.
= 0.608.

Thunder the 30th.—A very heavy Rain in the northern Parts the 28th.

Greatest Height of ☿	15, 29.9, N. N. W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	26, 29.3, S. S. W. 3.	
		29.6. $\frac{16}{31}$.
Coldest Day	22, 39, N. N. W. 1.	} Mean Height 31 $\frac{3}{31}$.
Warmest	3, 26, S. W. b W. 2x.	

The Small-pox were now epidemic, but yet generally mild; a Rash up and down, and Disorders of the Lungs; towards the End of the Month Dysenteries were common.

The pestilential Fever now raged very violently, and destroyed great Numbers: The common Burials were increased to at least six Times the Number; nor did this Disorder prevail only here, but also through the whole Neighbourhood. — A dreadful Anxiety, a perpetual Restlessness, and a most terrible Pain of the

Head, tormented the Sick, and presently came on a most outrageous Madness, and frequently, in a very short Time after, a Lethargy, or a Convulsion of the Nerves. There were Discharges by Stool, Urine, and Tears, without the Patients perceiving it; the Voice oftentimes was suppressed in the Fauces, the Tongue frequently black, and exceeding dry, muttering incoherent, wild Sentences. — Several at the Close of the Disease had a very painful Ulceration of the Fauces, altho' in the Beginning it was only a slight Inflammation: This occasioned a very great Difficulty in Swallowing, and rendered it very tormenting. Imposthumes of the Ears, Buboës, and very painful Boils, commonly broke out between the ninth and fourteenth Day of the Disease: These were generally salutary, especially if they came to a favourable Suppuration; but, if they struck in, it was very bad: Indeed, sometimes they remained indurated several Days, without the very least Suppuration, especially in the Parts about the Neck, where they continued even for some Months. About this Time also there frequently came on a Diarrhœa, which was beneficial, and that more especially, if that which was voided was bilious, blackish, but not too liquid: But a sanious, bloody, or a very watery Stool, was always an evil Omen. — The Stench of this was generally so great, as to be altogether

altogether intolerable to the old Nurses, who attended the Sick, and even to the Sick themselves : Sometimes the Patients laboured under a fatal Tenesmus.

The Urine, even of those Persons who were upon their Recovery, continued crude, and often limpid ; often also it was turbid, wheyish, and as it were oily, and yet it never threw down any Sediment at all ; an evident Argument this of a very great Crudity, and that so far, that, altho' the Sick seemed to be quite restored, they nevertheless very frequently, upon the slightest Accident, † relapsed again. Indeed those, who were upon the Recovery, that fed too plentifully upon Flesh or Fish, infallibly fell back again into a Fever, especially if the Body had not been well cleansed by Purgatives. —Nevertheless, the stronger Kind of Cathartics exposed those Persons to the very same Danger.

Such Persons as had Abscesses break out in the auricular Passage, or behind the Ears, or in the Neck ; but more especially if several red, angry Pustules broke out about the Lips ; might almost certainly hope for a Recovery. All those who were sick, laboured under a Deafness, or Tinkling in the Ears, which fre-

† Febris, quæ sine ratione, sine bonis Signis, finita est, ferè revertitur. *Cels.* Lib. 2, C. 7. *Hippocrat.* Aph. 12, Sect. 2.

quently remained a long Time after the Breaking of the Imposthume.

Indeed it is surprising, that the Eruption of so small a Quantity of morbid Matter should produce such happy Effects, as we very frequently perceive it to do; since the Cause of the Disorder seems scarcely possible to be eradicated this Way. I imagine indeed, that this is only a Sign, that the Powers of Nature are as yet strong, and that the Circulation of the Blood is yet sufficiently free in the farthest and smallest Ramifications of the Arteries; which being deficient, neither does an Imposthume, or Tubercle, come to a State of Maturation, nor do the Pustules emerge. Hence accordingly, a short Time before Death, Nature being quite overcome, the small Ulcers are perceived to be quite pale and dried up, and, if there are any Pustules likewise, they grow pale and livid, *viz.* from the Stagnation of the Blood in the Extremities of the smaller Vessels.

Amongst the other salutary Omens is moreover to be reckoned a sour, salt Taste in the Mouth, with a large Flux of Spittle; on the contrary, a very bitter, and (as it is called) a Copper Taste, was a certain Token of the Disorder's terminating ill, and of a speedy Relapse into a Fever, unless the putrid Bile, and morbid Colluvies, were soon carried off by an Emetic,

tic, or a gentle Cathartic. After the giving of these, I daily experienced the beneficial Effects of * *Tinct. Corticis Alexipharm.* in recovering the Strength, and expelling the Remains of the Fever. The Virtue of this Medicine consists in strengthening the Fibres, and restoring a due Constitution of the Fluids, at the same Time that it does not obstruct the Discharge of the morbid Matter thro' the Pores of the Skin; and therefore it is safer to give this than the Cortex Peruvian. itself, which frequently constringes too violently.

During the Whole of this very unhealthy Season, the Blisters discharged commonly an immense Quantity of Humours, but healed with the utmost Difficulty; nay some were quite melted down by their enormous Flux.

There was for a long Time every-where an immense Quantity of Fish, especially Mackarel, by the immoderate Use of which, no Doubt, several Disorders were generated; for these increased both the Putrescence of the Humours, and that scorbutic Contagion which now raged every-where, chiefly amongst the Sailors; whose Gums were quite corroded, and whose Breath was exceedingly foetid. — Upon this Account the Using a good deal of Vinegar is very proper, in order hereby to correct that rancid Oil that is in them, and that pu-

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 122.

rescent Quality. — I have not the least Doubt, but that the plentiful Use of Vinegar, and Cyder, would be very beneficial to Sailors in long Voyages*; nay, this is already sufficiently experienced; so that several Captains of Ships carry Cyder with them even to the *East-Indies*: Vinegar indeed prevents the Putrescence of the Flesh, and Water likewise.

AUGUST.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

There was now the greatest Alteration, both in the Atmosphere itself, and the Constitution of the Air. We had now almost perpetual Showers, and the great Humidity of the Air dissolved every Thing: This occasioned a very bad Harvest, spoiled almost all the Corn, and rendered the Fruits of the Earth quite insipid. — There were every-where vast Quantities of Mushrooms. The Wind was very often southerly; a tempestuous south-westerly Wind also was common; which occasioned a very thick, cold, and exceeding moist Atmosphere, especially towards the End of the Month.

* Consult my *Method for preserving the Health of Seamen in long Cruises and Voyages*.

Rain $\frac{''}{2.}$ 3 4. $\frac{'}{5.}$ 6. 10—12. 15. $\frac{'}{16.}$ $\frac{'}{17.}$
 18. $\frac{''}{20.}$ 21. 22. 24. 25. $\frac{''''}{26.}$ $\frac{'}{27.}$ $\frac{'}{28.}$ $\frac{''''}{31.}$
 Dig. Dec.
 = 3.510.

A Storm the 26th, a. m. S. S. W. 4_x.—The 28th, a. m. S. W. 4. — A great Hoar-Frost the 29th.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{30, 29.9, S. E. 1.}$ } Mean Height
 Least ——— 3, 29.1, S. W. 2. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Coldest Day 29, 42, N. 1. }
 Warmest 1, 27, N. W. 1. } Mean Height 34 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The epidemical Small-pox, which in this Place were far from being fatal, were in other Places quite the contrary.—A bloody Dyfentery, and Cholera, were common.—Several were troubled with a slight Angina, and a Swelling of the Fauces, together with wandering rheumatic Pains.

The malignant Fever, amongst the Sailors, was still rife, and destroyed several; some indeed on the seventh Day, nay, sometimes sooner; some indeed lingered on to the twentieth Day, and even beyond it.—At this Time frequently no Petechiæ appeared, or at least very few; nevertheless they often spotted the Body all over. — Frequently oily and foetid Sweats melted down the Sick; nor was it uncommon for a violent Dyfentery to consume those whom the Fever had almost left: The Principles of
 the

the Blood being so exceedingly dissolved, that the Humours issued through whatever Passage they found.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 10th. Full Moon the 24th.

A westerly Wind, generally inclining to the South, continued until the 18th, with an almost perpetual Fall of heavy Rain. Afterwards it blew in a quite contrary Direction, which raised the Barometer, and dried the Atmosphere.

Rain 1. ^{///}2. ^{//}3. [/]5. [/]6. [/]7. [/]9. ^{///}10. [/]11. 13. [/]15.

$$16. 17. 22. \overset{11}{23}. 24. = 3.628. \text{ Dig. Dec.}$$

A flight Storm the 7th, p. m. S. W. b W. 4_x.
—The 27th at Night, E. b S. 4_x.—A Paraselene
the 17th, H. 7, p. m. W. N. W. 1.

Greatest Height of ♂ 25, 30.0, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
 Leaf ——— 11, 29.0, W. 3. } 29.6 $\frac{2}{28}$.

Coldest Day 30, 59, N. E. 1. } Mean Height 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmest 6, 34, S. W. 2^x.

Malignant Fevers now were neither so numerous or so violent. Several Persons were plagued with a Dyfentery, and not a few with a violent asthmatic Cough. Swellings of the Fauces, the Parotids, the Cheeks, with a violent Tooth-ach, troubled Numbers. The Colic, arising from drinking too freely of new-made

made Cyder, with a violent Flux, was troublesome to a great many. Ophthalmies up and down, the Small-pox very rife.

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

This Month was uncommonly cold; it began with a Frost, and on the 10th it was very severe. The Wind was generally north-easterly, not seldom easterly, and sometimes we had a rainy, southerly Wind: The Station of the Barometer was generally high, but the Atmosphere dense.

Rain $\frac{''}{4}.$ $\frac{'}{5}.$ 6—8. 16. 17. $\frac{''}{19}.$ $\frac{'}{20}.$ 21. $\frac{'}{23}.$
 $\frac{'}{24}.$ 28. 29. ——— Hail the 7th. — Much Hail
 Dig. Dec.
 and Snow the 23d. = 1.914.

Greatest Height of ☿	27, 30.3, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	20, 29.3, S. W. 2x.	
		29.8 $\frac{22}{8}$.
Coldest Day	27, 69.	} Mean Height 56 $\frac{12}{8}$.
Warmest	20, 44.	

Slow, nervous Fevers were common; there were also some malignant ones still remaining, which towards the End were attended with a Diarrhœa, and, sometimes, a mucous Dysentery, with Streaks of Blood. A Cough, Angina, Swelling of the Fauces, and Pains in the Teeth, seized Numbers. The Cyder-Colic

now prevailed very much, however, not with its usual Violence, on the Account of the Diarrhoea, which almost constantly attended it. The Small-pox were yet epidemical.

N O V E M B E R.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 22d.

November also was very cold, and the Atmosphere very dense; the Wind often north-easterly, often north-westerly, a very violent and rainy south-west Wind frequently intervening. Now and then there were very great Hoar-Frosts, nor was it uncommon to have a severe Frost.

Rain $\frac{''''}{1}$. $\frac{'}{2}$. 5. 7. $\frac{'}{9}$. 10. 11. 13. 14. $\frac{''}{16}$. 20.
 $\frac{''}{21}$. 22. 23. $\frac{''''}{25}$. $\frac{'}{27}$. 28 — 30. — Hail 1. 5.
 25. — Much Snow $\frac{'}{2}$. 24. 25. = 3.844. Dig. Dec.

A very violent Storm the 1st, from the Morning very early until Night, N. W. 4x.
 — The 21st, in the Morning, S. W. b W. 4.
 — The 26th, at Night, S. W. 4x. — Thunder and Lightning the 25th in the Evening.

Greatest Height of	8 18, 30.2, N. N. W. 1.	}	Mean Height
Least	24, 28.8, E. 2.	}	29.5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Coldest Day	25, 69. N. N. E. 1.	}	Mean Height 60 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	15, 50, S. W. b W. 1x.	}	

The Small-pox were still rife; malignant Fevers up and down; slow and miliary ones here

here and there, chiefly in the Country : Erysipelas, Angina, and vexatious Coughs, seized several : Numbers laboured under the Cyder-Colic, generally attended with a Diarrhœa, by Means of which it was soon removed; for a colical Disorder very seldom torments those Persons that are laxative; at least this Disease soon gives Way to Anodynes; which may be conveniently given after one or two Doses of Rhubarb; and, amongst these, none is better than Philonium: Take Care, however, that you do not render your Patient too soon costive; since, very soon afterwards, the Pains return again, by the Heaping up together afresh the acrid Colluvies: The Bowels therefore are always to be kept open for some Days, whilst the Body in the mean Time is to be well guarded against the Cold, otherwise, by shutting up the Pores of the Skin, the
* Bowels soon suffer.

D E C E M B E R.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 21st.

A melancholy, stormy, and rainy Season ushered in the Month of *December*, at the same

* *Alexand. Trallianus* well knew the Connection between the Pores of the Skin and the Intestines: “*ἀνέξεται γὰρ τὸ ἐσῶμα, (viz. to the Intestines) εἰς ὅσον ἀν πυκνωθῇ τὸ Δέξμα.*” *Trullian.* P. 216, ex Edit. *Goupyli*, Fol. Lutet. 1548, and also *Hippocrat.* Lib. 6, Epid. Sect. 3, in the very Beginning.

Time

Time that the Wind was every Day south-westerly. On the 2d and 3d of the Month there was terrible Thunder and Lightning, with Hail and Rain; this rendered the Atmosphere very dense, and exceeding moist. From the 11th to the 20th the Face of Things was quite changed, by the Setting-in of a very severe Frost. Immense Hoar-Frosts, with a clear Sky and north-east Wind: From that Time a southerly Wind prevailed, which rendered the Atmosphere very dense and moist.

Rain $\frac{''''}{1.}$ $\frac{'}{2.}$ $\frac{''}{3.}$ $\frac{''}{4.}$ $\frac{''}{5.}$ $\frac{''}{6.}$ $\frac{''''}{7.}$ $\frac{''}{8.}$ $\frac{''}{9.}$ 10. 19.
 $\frac{''''}{21.}$ $\frac{''}{22.}$ 23. $\frac{''''}{26.}$ $\frac{'}{27.}$ $\frac{'}{29.}$ 30. 31. — Violent
 Hail 2. — Snow $\frac{'}{14.}$ $\frac{'}{15.}$ 19. 20. = 6.290. Dig. Dec.

A furious Tempest the 1st, at Night, S. W. 4^x. — The 2d, p. m. S. W. b W. 4. — A Storm the 3d, S. W. 4^x. — The 5th, W. 4^x. in the Evening. — The 6th, early in the Morning, W. S. W. 4. — The 20th, before Day-break, N. W. b N. 4. — The 21st, all Day, S. S. E. 4. with a most heavy Rain, which intirely melted all the Snow; the same Day also there was very terrible Thunder and Lightning. — A very stinking Fog the 27th, W. S. W. 1^x.

Greatst Height of ☉ 31, 30.0, N. W. 1^x. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 22, 28.8, S. S. W. 3^x. } 29.4
 Coldest Day 10, 80, E. N. E. 1. }
 Warmest 8, 49, S. W. 3. } Mean Height 61 $\frac{25}{3}$.

The

The Small-pox were still rife : Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and Rheumatisms here and there : Some petechial Fevers still ; a violent Cough, and terrible Asthma, afflicted Numbers : The Colic was exceeding common ; nevertheless a Looseness, and that very bilious, soon carried it off.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year
Dig. Dec.
1740, was = 24.042.





OF THE

A I R,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1741.

J A N U A R Y.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 20th.

 FROM the Beginning of the Month to the 6th the Wind was north-west, from thence to the 15th we had a very cold north-east Wind, then came on a rainy south-west; but, from the 26th to the very End, it blew furiously from the South-east. — About the Middle of the Month there was an exceeding hard Frost, and a very dry Atmosphere; but, whilst the Wind was south-westerly, it became very moist, and all the Frost intirely melted away.

Rain

Rain 2. $\frac{1}{16}$. $\frac{1}{18}$. $\frac{1}{19}$. $\frac{1}{21}$. $\frac{1}{22}$. $\frac{1}{24}$. $\frac{1}{25}$. $\frac{1}{27}$. $\frac{1}{28}$.

Dig. Dec.

29. — Snow 10. 12. 14. = 1.936.

A Storm the 27th, in the Night, and all the succeeding Day, S. E. b E. 4.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{16}$ 1, 30.3, N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaft ————— 16, 28.9, S. S. W. 3. } 29.8.

Coldest Day 15, 79, E. N. E. 1^x. } Mean Height 61 $\frac{22}{31}$.
Warmest 22, 52, S. W. 3^x. }

The Small-pox were as yet very common. Numbers laboured under the Colic, occasioned by the Drinking of new Cyder, and not a few from a Superabundance of Bile: All of them were open, and laxative, at one Time discharging bilious, at another mucous Matter. Several acute Disorders of the Breast, and also Anginas and Rheumatisms, were common. Apoplexies and Epilepsies here and there.

Such Persons as were consumptive in their Lungs suffered greatly, by considerably increasing their Cough and the Difficulty of Breathing.

The petechial Fever was somewhat more rife.

The common People now were affected with a very nasty and rank Itch; the Matter which ought to be discharged by Perspiration being pent in, from the long and severe Cold's obstructing the Pores of the Skin, by which Means the *miliary* Glands were shut up, and at length corroded. — In cold Countries, and

Seasons, they are always much troubled with a scorbutic Plague, arising from a too great Contraction of the Pores of the Skin, and a too great Retention of the saline Effluvia of the Body. — Is it not easy from hence both to discover the Method for its Prevention, as well as Cure? It is certainly much more easily cured in Summer, than it is during a severe Winter.

F E B R U A R Y.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 19th.

The Mercury in general stood high in the Barometer this Month, and that even in the Beginning of it, altho' the Wind was sometimes south-easterly, nay, quite southerly; but the Constitution of the Air was even then very moist and heavy*; nevertheless, from the 18th home to the End, a north-easterly Wind made the Atmosphere thinner, very cold, and much drier.

Rain 1. 5 — 7. 10. ¹¹14. 15. ¹16. ¹¹17. 18. 19.
 26. ————— Dig. Dec.
 Much Hail 15. 16. 17. = 1.456.

The Barometer stood at 30.5 on the * 7th, altho' the Wind was S. S. E. 2^x. At this Time there was a very great Mist. — A Storm the 16th in the Morning, S. 4^x. — Thunder and Lightning in the Evening. — A very great Halo

* See Vol. I, Page 181.

about the Moon the 11th, H. 9, p. m.
S. W. b W. 1.

Greatest Height of ☉ 27, 30.6, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 16, 29.2, S. b W. 3². } 29.9 $\frac{5}{28}$.

Coldest Day 24, 72, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{9}{28}$.
Warmest 6, 53, a Calm. }

There were many Small-pox still: Rheumatisms, Peripneumonies, and Pleurifies, both of the true and bastard Kind, here and there. Violent Coughs, and terrible Paroxysms of the Asthma, were common; hence it was that this Season was very injurious to consumptive Persons, since the north-easterly Wind irritated the Cough, streightened the Lungs, and checked the Spitting. The Colic, and Diarrhœa, or the Gripes, prevailed very much.

The malignant Fever still continued, but chiefly amongst the Sailors, and mostly in the Hospitals.

M A R C H.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 21st.

The Mercury stood high during the whole Month of *March*, the Wind in the mean Time constantly between the east and north Points. The Air also was very dry and cold, a Frost very common, nay, towards the End of the Month, there was a very severe one.—There was not so much as one Drop of Rain all this Month.—Snow 18. 19,—Hail 28. = 0.072.

Dig. Dec.

The long-continued north-easterly Winds very considerably lessened the Tides, and the * high Station of the Barometer did not a little contribute thereto. This indeed is a constant Observation, that very great Roarings of the Waves and very high Tides precede, nay portend, the Approach of a tempestuous Season, at least upon these Coasts: On the contrary, during open, fair Weather, and a north-easterly Wind, the Flowings of the Sea, and the Tides, are very small.

A. B. the 5th, H. 9, N. N. E. 1.—A small one the 9th, H. 8, E. 1^x. — The 21st, in the Evening, E. N. E. 2.

Greatest Height of ☽	7, 30.5, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	31, 29.6, N. 1.	
		30.0 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Coldest Day	30, 68, E. N. E. 2.	} Mean Height 56 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest	9, 50, E. b S. 1 ^x .	

The Small-pox were every-where epidemic in general, however somewhat milder, unless amongst the Sailors, several of whom died in it, the malignant Fever, which still continued, probably contributing thereto: I believe also, that the scorbutic Habit, with which this Sort of People are affected very much, renders the Small-pox more fatal; since it was not uncommon to discharge bloody Urine, and sometimes for them to expectorate bloody Matter.

Several Pleurifies and Peripneumonies, and

* See Vol. I, Page 17.

those very violent. — The Rheumatism and Gout were exceeding rife, nor was a terrible * Angina uncommon. — A very troublesome Asthma, for a long Time, and in a grievous Manner, oppressed Numbers. — Several also laboured under a very tedious and troublesome Cough. The Blood drawn from all those Persons was very glutinous. Not a few consumptive Persons were suddenly taken off.

A P R I L.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 19th.

The Constitution of the Atmosphere still continued very dry and cold: In the Beginning of the Month there was Ice, and very great Hoar-Frosts. The prevailing Wind this Month was the north-east, but, at the Close of it, it was easterly, the Atmosphere in the mean Time being very rare and dry; about the Middle there fell exceeding great Dews. — At the End of the Month, about *Totness, Dartmouth, Kingsbridge, &c.* they had a very great Quantity of Rain, whilst there was not so much as a single Drop here.

$$\text{Rain } 1. \ 5. \ 8. \ \overset{1}{9}. \ \overset{1}{10}. \ 20. \ 21. = 0.452. \quad \text{Dig. Dec.}$$

* Όταν χειμέριον γένηται Ἡρ, καὶ ὀπισθὲ χειμῶν, χερμερναί, καὶ αἱ Νούσοι, καὶ βηχῶδες, καὶ περιπνευμονικαί, καὶ Κυσαρχικαί.
Hippocrat. de Humorib. Sect. 7.

Greatest Height of ☉	3, 30.4, N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	1, 29.5, N. 1 ^x .	
Coldest Day	2, 64, N. 1.	} Mean Height 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmest	14, 41, a Calm.	

The Small-pox were every-where epidemic : Pleuro-peripneumonies very common : The Asthma, a violent Cough, and indeed both acute and chronical Diseases of the Lungs, prevailed exceeding much ; several were seized with a Spitting of Blood ; and Numbers of consumptive Persons joined the Mansions of the Dead.

A great many putrid Fevers, often attended with miliary Eruptions, and frequently with Petechiæ, in the southern Parts of *Devonshire*. —Upon a diligent Inquiry, I found that these were generally the Offspring of the Fever which raged among the Sailors, one or other of those Persons frequenting those Places after their Recovery : So dangerous is it to receive People recovered from contagious Fevers ; for the very Seeds of the Disease adhere for a long Time to the very Cloaths,

M A Y.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 19th.

Both in the Beginning and the End of *May* the Constitution of the Air was very dry, but about the Middle it was dense and somewhat moister, frequent Showers falling between the

4th and 21st, but afterwards scarcely a Drop of Rain. The Wind was frequently south-easterly, altho' in the Beginning it was north-easterly, and at the Conclusion north-westerly. Now and then there were very great Dews, especially after the 20th.

The Gardens were infested with innumerable Caterpillars.

Rain 5. $\frac{1}{6}$. 7. $\frac{1}{8}$. 10. 13. 15. 17. $\frac{11}{18}$. 19.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 0.928

A small Storm the 19th in the Morning, S. S. E. 4x.—Very heavy Showers on the 30th, in the northern Parts, none here.

Greatest Height of ☉	21, 30.1, E. b S. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	18, 29.1, S. W. b W. 2x.	
Coldest Day	14, 52, N. b E. 1x.	} Mean Height 37 $\frac{22}{30}$.
Warmest	27, 24, N. N. W. 1.	

I scarce ever remember the Small-pox to have been every-where more rife. A Rash here and there, or the *Rossalia* of *Frid. Hoffman*.—The Angina, Cough, and Asthma common. Some † tertian Fevers, some slow and nervous, more petechial; but the Spots were now much more florid.

† Consult what I have said in the *Essay on Fevers*, Pages 20, 21.

JUNE,

J U N E.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 17th.

The Wind was this Month various, but for the Generality westerly. The Atmosphere was commonly thick, and a very hot Season towards the End.—An immense Number of all Kinds of Caterpillars devoured all the different Kinds of Garden-stuff. Grasshoppers innumerable, and vast Swarms of Flies, and Horse-Flies, which greatly tormented the Cattle.

Rain $\frac{1}{2}$. 3. 6. 7. $\frac{1}{8}$. 9 16 — 18. $\frac{1}{9}$. 20.
 $\frac{1}{21}$. 24. $\frac{1}{26}$. 27. = 1.250. Dig. Dec.

An unusual Light the 29th, H. 11, p. m. namely, a fiery Arch, which was very lucid, and extended from the Horizon south-easterly to at least 90 Degrees.

Greatest Height of ☿	13, 30.0, N.W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	8, 29.3, W.S.W. 2.	
Coldest Day	10, 34, W.bN. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height 27 $\frac{2}{8}$.
Warmest	29, 18, S.E. 1.	

The Small-pox were very epidemical, far and near, and carried off several; however in this Place they were not so fatal, unless accompanied with *Petechiæ*. A † cool Air, and the plentiful Use of acidulated Liquors, were at

† See what I have said in the *Essay on Fevers*, Chapter of the *Small-pox*, Page 162.

this Time highly necessary, as without them the Patients were liable to be suffocated: For now the Stench of those Persons in the confluent Kind of Small-pox was exceedingly offensive; this, however was not to be looked upon as a bad Omen, provided other Symptoms were favourable. A slight scarlet or pustulary Fever here and there: Anginas, and Swellings of the Fauces, common: The Sailors' Fever up and down.

J U L Y.

New Moon the 1st. Full Moon the 17th.

New Moon the 31st.

The exceeding scorching and dry Season now burned up every Thing; you could scarcely discover even a green Herb, unless in the most swampy Meadows; nevertheless there was an early and very plentiful Harvest, and the Corn was excellent.—In the Beginning of the Month the Wind was easterly, from the 7th to the 20th north-easterly, and from thence to the End unsettled. Great Dews almost every Night. The chirping Grasshoppers were innumerable: Flies and Horse-Flies tormented the Cattle exceedingly.

Altho' the Atmosphere was very dry, as was evident from the Hygroscope, it nevertheless appeared as if covered over with a thin Smoak,
which

which frequently happens in very * dry and sunshiny Seasons.

Rain 5. 6. $\frac{1}{16}$. $\frac{1}{18}$. $\frac{1}{20}$. 25. 28. 29. = 0.764. Dig. Dec.

Lightning the 3d at Night, E. S. E. 3. Thunder likewise at a Distance.—A very great and lucid northern Light (altho' the Moon shone) the 12th, almost all Night, N. 1.

Greatest Height of ☿ 9, 29.9, N. N. E. 1^x. } Mean Height
Least ——— 5, 29.3, E. S. E. 2^x. } 29.5 $\frac{8}{27}$.

Coldest Day 20, 30, N. 1. } Mean Height 22 $\frac{4}{27}$.
Warmest 14, 14, N. 1^x. }

Very hot Days 1. 7. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 15. 24. 28.

The Small-pox every-where. Several putrid Fevers, with a great Oppression of the Præcordia, dry Tongue, and very bilious Urine. The Cholera and Diarrhœa very common: Leek-coloured, black Matter was frequently discharged; the Pains in general were very violent; and a good deal of blackish Bile was brought off. Every one being almost dissolved by the profuse Sweats arising from the excessive Heat, was very greatly debilitated.

Not only the more humid Parts of the Blood were evaporated by the intense Heat, but the more active likewise, and the Strength of the Fibres was moreover greatly enervated: What was the Consequence? The denser and more

* See the Observations for the Month of June, 1740.

sluggish Mass of the Humours still remained behind, by which Means the Circulation of the Blood in the *mesaraic* Vessels, the Liver, Spleen, and every-where else, became much slower according to the Laws of Nature, and this occasioned an easy and a too speedy Obstruction. When once however this excessive Heat itself had daily torried and sharpened the Salts, the Acrimony of the Humours became daily greater; and this rendered the Bile more acrid; which occasioned the Cholera, violent Gripings, and putrid Fevers.—What then is to be done? The Blood must be plentifully diluted, and its Acrimony also is to be continually softened down. “ I “ will do it certainly, but the more that is “ drank, the more profuse the Sweat.” Behold then a Cure for this Evil, without the Fatigue of Medicine! Mix only a little generous red Wine with some diluting Liquors, and, being taught by Experiment, you will be surprised at such mighty Effects arising from such a small Quantity: For this braces up the smaller Vessels, contracts the Pores of the Skin, and strengthens the Juices. I have often seen, that, upon the Drinking one or two Cups full of Claret, or sound Port, profuse Sweats have immediately been checked, and that even in colliquative Fevers.—Be cautious however of drinking Tea, or warm Liquors, which are of dangerous Consequences; nor indeed
are

are cold Liquors to be drank, whilst the Body is very warm, without the utmost Danger.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

The Weather this Month was sufficiently dry and warm, nay, sometimes very hot, which occasioned a most favourable and plentiful Harvest; nor were there wanting seasonable Showers, which greatly refreshed the Earth, which was quite burnt up; so that, at the End of *August*, the Face of the Fields was quite renovated and green.

The Wind was variable, but mostly to the northward, which always produced a serene Sky, and generally a warm one.

						<u>19.</u>	<u>20.</u>	<u>21.</u>		
Rain	2.	5.	6.	7.	13.				22.	25.
<u>26.</u>	Dig. Dec.									
$= 2.140.$										

Prodigious Dews sometimes : Caterpillars and Grasshoppers innumerable.

Greatest Height of	8	16,	30.0,	N.E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	21,	29.2,	S.S.W. 1.	
Coldest Day	25,	36,	E. S.E. 2.	} Mean Height	27 $\frac{26}{8}$.
Warmest	10,	20,	N. 1.		

The Small-pox were as yet very epidemic, and were now of a much worse Kind, being generally attended with livid Spots. Putrid Fevers of a long Continuance (perhaps *mesenteric*)

teric) were very rife amongst the lower Kind of People, and especially among the Sailors; some were attended with a Phrensy, but those destroyed the Patients much sooner. Such Persons generally had a swoln Abdomen, and were costive; as therefore upon this Account the bilious Colluvies were retained in the Viscera, they were very happily overcome by mild Purgatives. In this Case Sweats, and especially premature ones, and such as broke out at the very Beginning of the Disease, as they always most infallibly occasioned a Suppression of Urine, and a Want of Stools, a Phrensy soon coming on, were of no Manner of Service. It is surprising indeed often to see the Quantity of Bile that is discharged * *ἄνω καὶ κάτω*. Towards the End of the Month an Angina (and that generally a mucous one) was very common; Pains of the Teeth likewise, and Swellings of the Fauces, plagued several Persons. — The Cholera and Dysentery prevailed very much; and indeed this always happens after very warm Summers, not only upon the Account of the Bile's being burnt up, and the Humours of the Body being rendered more acrid, but also by the Pores of the Skin, which were quite open, being suddenly stopped up by the Setting-in of the autumnal Colds; by which Means that

* *Ἡ μέλαινα χολὴ τῶ φθινοπώρου πλείστη τὴ, καὶ ἰσχυροτάτη ἐστίν.* *Hippocrat. de Nat. Hom. Sect. 25.*

Matter,

Matter, which should have been carried off by Perspiration, falls in upon the interior Parts of the Body.

S E P T E M B E R.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

Altho' the Atmosphere was warm and dry in the Beginning of this Month, yet the Setting in of a rainy and tempestuous southerly Wind, about the 7th, intirely changed the Temperature of the Air: About the 20th, the very warm and fair Weather returned again, the Wind being generally easterly. In the mean Time there were great Dews; but, towards the End a southerly Wind again, and Rain.

A vast Number of Grasshoppers still amongst the green Herbs, which chirped very merrily.

Rain 4. $\frac{''' ''}{7. 8.}$ 9. 10. $\frac{'}{14. 15.}$ — 18. 25. $\frac{''}{27.}$
 $\frac{''}{28. 30.}$ Dig. Dec. = 2.756.

A Storm the 7th at Day-break, S. S. E. 4.—The 13th, E. 4.—A very great Storm at *London*, and the northern Coasts of *England*, the 8th Day.—Lightning the 24th in the Evening.—A great *A. B.* for most Part of the Night of the 21st, N. E. 1.—The 27th, H. 9, p. m.

Greatest Height of ☿	21, 30.1, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	8, 28.5, S. b E. 3 ^x .	
Coldest Day	30, 41, N. W. 1.	} Mean Height 32 $\frac{2}{28}$.
Warmest	23, 26, E. S. E. 1.	

The Small-pox still raged. Continual Fevers, and some irregular Intermittents, which observed a much more regular Period after a gentle Laxativeness, whether occasioned by Art, or spontaneously; and those were by a repeated Puke frequently intirely removed.

Numbers were plagued with a Swelling of the Fauces, and Pains in the Teeth and Ears; oftentimes these produced Abscesses in the auricular Passage: Some were seized with a violent Angina.

A Diarrhœa and Colic were common, which were easily cured by repeated Purges of Rhu-barb; strong Purges certainly in general excited violent Pains.

O C T O B E R.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

There being a very considerable Fall of Rain in the Beginning of *October*, the Atmosphere became much more humid; but, an easterly Wind, springing up the 9th, which continued to the 18th, rendered the Constitution of the Air for the most Part more warm and dry. Afterwards a south-westerly and a south-easterly Wind brought much Rain.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ 6. 7. 9. 13. 15. 19. 20.
 $\frac{1}{21}$ $\frac{1}{22}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{25}$ $\frac{1}{26}$ $\frac{1}{28}$ 30. = 3.498. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 21st at Night, S. W. 4x.—The
 25th, at Night, S. E. b S. 4x.

Greatest Height of ☉ 14, 30.2, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ————— 21, 29.0, S. W. 4x. } 29.5 $\frac{3}{11}$.
 Coldest Day 18, 50, E. b N. 1. }
 Warmest 7, 36, S. W. 2. } Mean Height 43 $\frac{16}{11}$.

The Small-pox here and there : Several putrid and catarrhal Fevers : Defluxions also and Tumours in the Fauces, with a slight Angina, were common ; but those which were unattended with any Fever were more so. Several were oppressed with the Asthma. A pustulary Fever (the Chicken and *Pigs'* or *Swines' Pox*) seized upon several Infants and Children ; upon the Vanishing away of the Pustules, there were frequently Marks left, as in the Small-pox ; which was an Indication of no small Acrimony in the Humours, and therefore required proper and demulcent Purgatives.—The old Nurses are very frequently most shamefully mistaken, whilst they reckon those Marks as the true Signs of the real Small-pox.—For the true Small-pox differ very greatly from those, as to the Time they continue, and also the Manner of their Maturation. —For the Chicken-pox disappear the third or fourth Day ;

whereas the Small-pox do not go off, at soonest, until after the eighth Day.

N O V E M B E R.

Full Moon the 11th. New Moon the 27th.

In the Beginning of this Month the Wind was easterly, towards the Conclusion north-easterly, sometimes northerly, but oftener a rainy south-westerly and southerly Wind blew. The Atmosphere was generally very thick and warm, but towards the End came on a severe Frost.

Rain	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	16.	17.	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	21.
	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	26.	Dig. Dec. = 4.024.				

Hail the 23d. — A Storm the 19th, p. m.
 S. W. 4x. — A violent one the 25th at Night,
 S. W. 4x. — Thunder and Lightning from the
 8th p. m. unto Midnight. The 6th, S. W. 2.
 Greatest Height of ☽ 14, 30.4, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least 23, 29.2, S. W. bW. 3. } 29.3 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Coldest Day 30, 66, N. E. 1. }
 Warmest 6, 41, W. S. W. 2. } Mean Height 52 $\frac{4}{3}$.

The Small-pox up and down.—The Measles but of an exceeding good Kind, were now very rife: A great Number of Children were seized with a pustulary Fever, and the Chicken-pox. —At this Time there seemed a somewhat peculiar Disposition in the Blood to producing Efflorescences; which is often remarkable, the Small-

pox, the Measles, the Pimples, and Pustules of all Kinds now prevailing together:—Probably the acrimonious and bilious Colluvies, which in the Months of *July, August, and September*, tormented the Intestines, now forcing its Way thro' the Pores of the Skin.—Are we from hence, or not, to infer the Method of Cure by Sweats, Blisters, &c. in Fevers, which rage in such a Constitution of the Atmosphere? Slow, nervous Fevers, and also bastard Peripneumonies, were scattered up and down. The Asthma, Quinsey, and Rheumatism common.

Coughs and Defluxions, with Swellings of the Fauces, and very severe Pains in the Teeth, plagued Numbers.

D E C E M B E R.

Full Moon the 11th. New Moon the 26th.

In the Beginning of the Month the Air was very dense, moist, and warm; after the 8th, it became much colder, and at the End very cold. The Wind was very often northerly, frequently south-easterly, especially in the Beginning of the Month, sometimes southerly. There was a most extraordinary Alteration in the Atmosphere the last Day of it, every Thing in the Morning being bound up by a most severe Frost, and in the Evening a perpetual Rain setting in, with a south-easterly Wind, which raised the Thermometer from 80 to 65 Degrees.

Rain

Rain 1. 5. 6. $\frac{8}{9}$. 10. 15. 17 — 19. $\frac{20}{21}$.
 21. $\frac{31}{31}$. — Snow 25. $\frac{29}{29}$. — Hail 9. = 1.070.
 Dig. Dec.

A great deal of the Snow was blown away.

Greatest Height of	☿ 1, 30.2, E. b S. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	9, 29.4 W. N. W. 1 ^x .	
Coldest Day	31, 80, in the Morn, E. N. E. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height
Warmest	7, 50, S. S. E. 2 ^x .	
		29.7 $\frac{16}{36}$.
		63.

The Small-pox still ; Measles common ;
 Qninseys, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies both true
 and spurious, in great Number : Rheumatisms,
 and violent asthmatic Paroxysms, seized several.
 Rheums, Defluxions, Coughs, Pains in the
 Teeth, Fauces, and Neck, and Swellings of the
 Head, every-where afflicted Numbers.

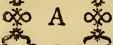
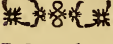
The whole Quantity of Rain for 1741 was
 Dig. Dec.
 = 20.354.



OF THE
 A I R,
 AND
 EPIDEMIC DISEASES,
 For the YEAR 1742.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 25th.

 Terrible Season, Storm, Rain, Hail,
 A  Thunder, and Lightning ushered in
 this Year, nor indeed was this whole
 Month much more agreeable, being very wet
 and squally. From the 13th to the 20th there
 was almost one continued Tempest, the Atmo-
 sphere in the mean Time being exceeding moist
 and very cloudy ; after this an easterly Wind
 in some little Measure dispelled the Clouds, but
 a south-westerly Wind, which brought with it
 very dirty Weather, quickly returned again ;
 in the very Conclusion of the Month the Wind
 was

was north-westerly. From the 7th to the 10th a sharp Frost.

Rain $\frac{''' }{1.}$ $\frac{'' }{2.}$ 3. 4. 6. $\frac{''' }{11.}$ 12. $\frac{'' }{13.}$ $\frac{'' }{14.}$ 15.
 $\frac{'}{16.}$ 18 — 20. 24 — 27. $\frac{'' }{28.}$ 29. 30. — Hail
 1. 2. 17. — Snow 7. p. m. E. N. E. 2^x.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 3.520.

A Storm the 1st, S. W. 4. — The 2d, at Day-break, W. S. W. 4_x. — A violent Storm all Night the 13th, S. W. 4^x. — The 14th, a. m. S. W. 4. — The 15th, W. b S. 4_x. — The 16th S. W. 4. — The 19th, S. W. 4. — The 28th, S. W. 4.

The Height of the Barometer was astonishing, considering what furious Storms there were.

Greatest Height of	8 22, 30.2, E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	14, 28.8, S. W. 4.	
Coldest Day	10, 74, N. N. E. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height 57 $\frac{29}{3}$.
Warmest	19, 50, S. W. 4.	

The Small-pox common : The Measles epidemic : Several Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and Quinseys : Numbers were plagued with the Gout and Rheumatism.

At the End of the Measles there very frequently came on a very violent Cough and Peripneumony, which rendered this Disorder not a little fatal : Upon the Coming-on of this,

Bleeding was immediately necessary; the Blood was generally very viscid and tenacious, and this was observable in almost all those who at this Season laboured under an acute Fever. Indeed it is no favourable Symptom for the Blood to be too thin, and over florid, which sometimes is the Case in the Quinsey and peripneumonic Disorders, and commonly proves a very fatal Omen.

F E B R U A R Y.

Full Moon the 8th. New Moon the 23d.

Altho' in the Beginning of this Month the Weather was sufficiently mild, yet a northerly Wind, setting-in about the 8th, rendered the Air much colder; after the 13th the Wind was variable, but on the 20th a northerly Wind returned again, with a smart Frost, which continued almost to the very End. The Atmosphere was very dry and cold, and the Station of the Barometer very high.

Rain 3. 4. 6. 12. 13. 15. ¹/₁₇. ¹/₁₈. ¹¹/₁₉. —

Snow 11. 18. ¹/₂₂. 23. 24. — Hail 21. 22.

Dig. Dec.

= 1.200.

An *A. B.* the 20th, N. 1.—A Storm the 6th at Night, W. S. W. 4x.

Greatest

Greatest Height of	8	27, 30.4, E. N. E. 2.	} Mean Height
Least	—	19, 29.4, S. W. 2.	
Coldest Day	28, 68,	E. N. E. 2.	} Mean Height 61 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmest	1, 54,	W. 1.	

The Measles epidemic: The Small-pox here and there: The Rheumatism and Pleuro-pneumonies seized several, as likewise Coughs and Swellings of the Tonfils: A severe Gout and terrible Asthma were very common. Whenever an easterly Wind continues to blow for any long Time, * asthmatic Persons suffer very greatly; nay, I have known several, that, altho' they were shut up in a small Bed-chamber, perceived and foretold the Approach of such a Wind.

A consumptive Cough and foul Ulcers consumed and killed a great Number of Horses.

M A R C H.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 25th.

This whole Month was exceeding dry and cold, and the Atmosphere very rare; there was scarcely one trifling little Shower, and no Snow. The Wind was always easterly, generally inclining to the North; hence we had often a severe black Frost, and very great Hoar-Frosts. The Tides were small, but the Mercury stood always high. — At the End of *March* they had very heavy Showers up eastward, but none here.

* See the Note (F), 1728, Vol. I, of the *Air and Epidemic Diseases*.

Dig. Dec.

Small Rain 26. 27. = 0.016.

A flight *A. B.* the 5th in the Evening, N. N. W. 2.—A very great one the 15th, H. 9, N. b E. 1. — The 16th, H. 10, N. b E. 1. — The 24th, H. 8, p. m. E. N. E. 1^x. A bright yellowish Zone, very much like a Rainbow, extending from N. E. to S. W. and passing thro' the very Body of the Moon, on the 6th, H. 9, p. m. N. b E. 1.

Greatest Height of	8 4, 30.5, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	21, 29.8, E. S. E. 1.	

30.0 $\frac{18}{29}$.

Coldest Day 1, 68, N. E. 2.

Warmest	31, 51, N. b W. 1.	} Mean Height 57 $\frac{27}{29}$.
---------	--------------------	------------------------------------

The Small-pox here and there: The Measles epidemic, and often fatal: At this Time also Disorders of the Breast and Lungs were very rife: The Pulse was very quick and tense, the Breathing difficult, and a most acute Pain in Coughing; the expectorated Matter was thick and glutinous, but seldom tinged with Blood.—Bleeding, and warm diluting Liquors, drank freely, with the Addition of a good deal of Nitre, were the only Remedies. Coughs, Catarrhs, Pains in the Teeth and Fauces, plagued almost every one: Several also had the Quinsey and Rheumatism: An obstinate and violent Asthma troubled Numbers, and also long and severe Paroxysms of the Gout.—Almost all the Horses, unless they were well looked

looked after in the Stables, being plagued with Breakings-out, and a purulent Cough, became consumptive, and several perished.

A P R I L.

Full Moon the 8th: New Moon the 23d.

In the Beginning of *April* a seasonable Rain refreshed the thirsty Fields, and very soon after the grateful Earth brought forth a pleasant Verdure, and innumerable Flowers, which a very great Dew daily cherished; however a vast Number of all Kinds of Caterpillars were very destructive to them. After the 11th, the Wind, being almost constantly between the East and the North, made the Atmosphere very dry and thin.

Rain $\frac{1}{5}$. $\frac{1}{6}$. 7. 8. $\frac{1}{11}$. 12. $\frac{1}{22}$. — Hail 6. 11.

Dig. Dec.

= 1.152.

Greatest Height of	8	1, 30.4, N. b W. 1.	}	Mean Height
Least	—	7, 29.0, N. W. 2.	}	29.8. $\frac{1}{26}$.

Coldest Day	7, 57.	}	Mean Height	46 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	23, 38. E. 1.	}		

More Small-pox every-where: The Measles epidemic, and often fatal: The Rheumatism, Quinsy, Pleurisy, and * Peripneumonies common: Ophthalmies also frequent. — The Blood now drawn from Persons in Fevers was

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 21.

almost

almost always very fizy. Violent Coughs, Hoarsenesses, and Swellings of the Cheeks and Tonsils afflicted Numbers. — The Season now was very pernicious to consumptive Persons :

* Some tertian and semitertian Fevers.

A contagious, putrid Fever, and very pestilential, attended with a great Loss of Strength, a great Oppression of the Præcordia, Tremor, and Twitching of the Tendons, Restlessness, Delirium, black Tongue, and oftentimes very dry furred Fauces, and a very stinking Breath, now raged very much about *Launceston* and its Neighbourhood, and proved very fatal. — The Pulse was very fluttering, even in the very Beginning of the Disease, and that too in very robust People : The Urine was generally dark, and as it were vapid, often blackish and foetid, had seldom any Sediment, but sometimes contained in it some bran-like Matter unequally scattered. Frequently Petechiæ, and those very black, broke out in the State of this Fever ; often Pimples, or livid Pustules, with an oily and very foetid Sweat : Nothing was a more favourable Omen than florid Pustules in the very *Ἀκμὴ* of the Disease ; whereas nothing was more fatal than livid and blackish ones. Mere Spots always denoted some Evil. Black Stools, and very foetid and frequent, brought Numbers to their End. Some after their Restless-

* See *Essay on Fevers*, Page 21.

ness were seized with a Phrensy, many more with a Lethargy, and that frequently in the very Beginning of the Disease ; if without the Perception of these Patients themselves they voided a Stool, Death was the certain Consequence, and that within two Days.

This Fever, which took its Rise from Prisons, and which was disseminated far and near by the County Assizes, occasioned the Death of Numbers, and foiled frequently the best Advice. — Those who bled too profusely, killed the Patient infallibly, and not the Disease ; for they very seldom ever bore a second Bleeding, if indeed any.

As I was at that Time in an ill State of Health, I only saw three Persons labouring under this Disorder, as I was obliged to return Home soon : But, upon a careful Inquiry among the Apothecaries and Surgeons about this Disorder, I learned, that the Blood drawn from the Sick was at first sufficiently red, and very thin ; but that which was taken off a second Time was always livid or black. — This indeed I have myself observed ; nay, that in the Blood of a certain Gentleman there was no Coagulum, altho' it had been drawn a long Time before. This Person, greatly regretted by his own Family, and every one, died on the 13th Day from his Seizure, being stupid, delirious, and
covered

covered over with purple Spots and livid Pustules.

Who knows not what happened at the *Oxford* Assizes, 1577, and lately at those of *Taunton*, in the Year 1730, where the pestilential Stench proved fatal to so many and great People? Indeed, the Production of a pestilential Fever, in close and nasty Prisons, is very common; nay, the very Air itself, which is pent up in Mines, Caverns, and Wells, at length proves exceedingly pernicious, and that too very much sooner, if a considerable Quantity of the Effluvia of Animals be joined to it; which of themselves become every Hour more and more virulent, and in a very short Time highly pestilential *.—A stagnant Atmosphere, still further corrupted by a Number of People, very soon becomes rancid, and altogether unfit for the Uses of Respiration; nay, a Bath of fresh Water, being impregnated with the cutaneous Filth of Persons that have bathed in it, grows putrid, and in a very short Time stinks.—Nor indeed is this at all surprising, since there are almost 40 Ounces of rancid Va-

* There is a remarkable Account of this in *Lancisi*, (Lib. 1, Cap. 6, de repentini Mort.) concerning a young Man, that was immediately suffocated, whilst he was felling an old Oak, which had a very large Serpent concealed in the Hollow of it.

pour which are exhale'd daily from every grown Person.

All these Effects much sooner take Place by the Accession of Heat ; since, by how much the more the animal Salts and Oils are attenuated and put into Commotion by the Warmth, they so much the sooner tend to Putrefaction. — Now the Bodies of all putrescent Animals, especially of Men, always disperse more or less Contagion ; and therefore, after great Slaughter in the Field of Battle, generally arise pestilential Fevers. — Indeed the Stench of putrid Flesh is altogether intolerable, Nature hereby directing us to avoid it as soon as possible. — Indeed, when the Bodies of sick Persons throw out a very offensive Smell, there is the greatest Occasion to guard against the Contagion ; for the noxious *Miasmata* diffuse themselves exceedingly. This is particularly remarkable in the Maturation of the Small-pox ; since at this Time they smell very offensively, and are vastly more contagious than they are in the Beginning of this Disease, as every one knows.

The Air therefore which is greatly corrupted in Prisons, Ships, and Hospitals, where a great Number of People are crowded together, is frequently to be purified and ventilated, lest, by its longer Continuance, it should become pestilential ; — nay, if it should any Way be polluted, it should be corrected by proper Fumigations,

migrations, the most serviceable of which is the Vapour of Camphor and Vinegar.

This Purification of the Air also will be very proper in those private Houses in which the Sick have lodged; by frequently opening the * Windows, lighting Fires, &c. since by those Means not only the Sick themselves, but also the Persons who attend them, breathe a purer Air.—I remember my being frequently affected with an Head-ach, Nausea, and Faintness, whilst I had been visiting Persons in a malignant Fever, for two or three Hours; but I was very soon recovered by walking or riding in the pure Air. If this cannot be done, snuff up every now and then some very sharp Vinegar mixed with Camphor, and as often as possible discharge your Spittle.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 8th. New Moon the 23d.

In the Beginning of *May* we had an easterly Wind, and that a strong one; but, from the 16th to the 24th, a rainy south-west Wind rendered the Atmosphere, which before was very dry, exceeding moist. Those Showers were not only very grateful in watering the Grounds, but more in destroying likewise the Caterpillars; for at this Time that Pest of the Herbage very greatly abounded. Besides this, great

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 162.

Detriment threatened the Harvest from a new Species of black Caterpillars, very strong and large, which rushing down in a vast Body from the Mountains, like a Torrent, devoured whole Fields. The Earth was most beautifully and unusually ornamented with an infinite Number of Flowers.

Rain $\frac{''}{6}$. $\frac{'''}{7}$. 15. 16. $\frac{'}{17}$. 18. $\frac{'}{19}$. $\frac{'''}{20}$. 21—24.
Dig. Dec.
30. = 2.364.

A Storm the 4th, E. b S. 4.—The 5th, E. S. E. 4.
—The 6th in the Morning, E. S. E. 4_x.—An exceeding large Halo about the Moon the 5th, H. 9, p. m. E. S. E. 4.

Greatest Height of ☿ 1, 30.2, E. b S. 2. } Mean Height
Least ——— 21, 29.4, S. W. 3. } 29.6 $\frac{26}{30}$.
Coldest Day 5, 48.
Warmest 24, 32, S. S. W. 2_x. } Mean Height 38 $\frac{17}{30}$.

The Measles very epidemic : Small-pox and Peripneumonies common : A Cough and Asthma troubled Numbers : Many died of a Consumption : Several laboured under a Dropsy. A Kind of a catarrhal and rheumatic Fever crept about here and there, in which the Tongue was blackish, or of a dark brown Colour, and very foul, Aphthæ in the Mouth, stinking Breath, lurid Urine, quick, feeble, low Pulse, frequently also livid Petechiæ, a slight Cough, but a vast Oppression upon the Præcordia.—

In my Opinion this was a Species of the malignant Peripneumony, which was lately so rife.

J U N E.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 21st.

Not so much as the least Drop of Rain fell until the 20th of *June*; the Atmosphere in the mean Time was very dry and warm, and the Wind between the East and the North; but afterwards a southerly Wind brought with it a good deal of Rain.

	<u>''</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'''</u>	<u>''</u>		<u>''</u>	<u>''</u>
Rain	20.	21.	22.	23.	25.	26.	27.
Dig. Dec.							
=	2.	0.	2.	0.			

A very large Halo about the Moon the 3d, H. 10, p. m. N. N. E. 2.—Thunder and Lightning the 25th, in the Evening.

Greatest Height of ☽	4, 30.1, N. E. 2x.	} Mean Height
Least	26, 29 3, S. W. b S. 1.	
		29.6 $\frac{1}{3}$ 0.
Coldest Day	3, 32, N. N. E. 2.	} Mean Height 25.
Warmest	13, 17, N. 1x.	

The Measles were very epidemic, and often fatal, being succeeded by a very violent Cough, and a Kind of peripneumonic Fever, which carried off several Infants. When the Cuticle was very rough, and as it were sprinkled over with Bran, the fourth or fifth Day from the Eruption, it was a good Sign; on the contrary, when there were Spots, or darkish livid Pimples,

Pimples, it was a very bad one. — A putrid Fever here and there, which was frequently attended with red, angry Pustules, and often with very large Petechiæ. Quinsies, Pleurisies, Peripneumonies, were more common than they usually were at this Season. Besides these, there were several Ophthalmies, and erysipelatous Swellings in the Head. — A violent convulsive Cough frequently attacked not only Children, but even grown Persons, especially at the End of this Month. A great Number of mad Dogs.

J U L Y.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 20th.

The Weather was cold, and generally rainy, until the 25th Day of *July*, the Wind varying almost every Day, being at one Time north-west, at another south-west; whilst the Atmosphere in the mean Time was dense and much moister.

Rain $\frac{''' }{1. 2. 3. 5. 7. 9. 10-13. 17. 18.}$
 $\frac{''' }{19-21. 23. 24. 25.} = 2.106.$ Dig. Dec.

Greatest Height of	☿ 27, 30.1, E.N.E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	19, 29.2, S.W.bS.2.	
Coldest Day	26, 38, N.N.W. 2.	} Mean Height 31 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest	31, 22, E. 1 ^x .	

Almost the very same Disorders still prevailed, but the Coughs were more violent, and the

Patients frequently brought up Blood.—Several Persons now laboured under the Jaundice and Dropsy. In very dry and warm Seasons the bilious Principle in the Blood is increased, the most volatile Parts are dissipated, and the grosser ones remain; hence arise Obstructions, the Jaundice, and Dropsy, the lymphatic Vessels being broke, and by those Means an *Ascites* frequently follows the Jaundice.

At the Close of this Month I lost my dear Wife in a Dropsy, greatly lamented by all her Friends, her Neighbours, and indeed by every worthy Person. She was a Woman truly pious, discreet, and agreeable as to her Person. She was about forty, slender, active, and exceeding temperate; somewhat weakly however in her Constitution, and descended, alas! from an hydropical Race. She was never once before troubled with the slightest Symptoms of the Dropsy, except upon her going, about eleven Months before, in a Coach, about ten or twelve Miles from Home, and, being drove very fast, her Legs and Feet swelled very greatly.—But the Continuance of this was very short, since all the Swelling intirely vanished the very next Day.—In this last Spring however, after a very severe and painful Fit of the Colic, being disfigured with a Jaundice Complexion, she became languid, emaciated, discharged very little Urine, and that very thick, and exceeding yellow,

yellow, nay, even blackish.—At length a watery Swelling attacked her Legs, Thighs, and also her Abdomen.—She immediately went into the Country, rode out every Day, and I diligently tried the Use of *Emetics, Cathartics, Diuretics, saponaceous Medicines, Deobstruents*, in short, the best and most proper Kinds of Physick; having consulted two or three very eminent Physicians.—She now in all Respects seemed to be much better, unless that she discharged but a small Quantity of Urine, and that always turbid and blackish. This however was an exceeding short Truce, for very soon after all the former Evils returned; so that, at the Close of *May*, the Jaundice and the Swelling, both of the Legs and Abdomen, came on again: The *Ascites* now likewise increased daily, to that Degree, that the vast Body of Water now almost suffocated her, whenever she lay down, the *Septum Transversum* being forced upwards.—Recourse therefore was immediately had to the *Paracentesis*, which she bore with great Resolution: There was drawn off from her about a Gallon and a Half of greenish Serum, which concreted at the Fire.—In two or three Days Time she found herself surprisngly recovered, nay, her Appetite, and even Strength, returned again. She again went into the Country, rode with Spirits: The Yellowness of the Skin vanished, the Eyes became vivid, and Respiration

easy.—I had now entertained the most pleasing Hopes of her Recovery ; but how vain were these ! Within the Space of three Weeks the Swelling of the Abdomen increased again to a monstrous Degree ; we again therefore drew off almost the same Quantity of Water ; but this was ichorous, foetid, bloody, and not coagulating the least by the Fire. — From the Opening made by the Trochar, a large Flux of whitish, purulent, stinking Humour now issued ; which carried off this excellent Matron, *July* the 27th. But where am I hurried by my Affection to my dear Wife ? Yet, *Quis Desiderio sit Pudor, aut Modus tam cari Capitis ?*

————— Ὀλύμπια Δώματα ναίει.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 19th.

All this Month we had most beautiful Weather, the Harvest was exceeding favourable, and the Corn excellent. The Atmosphere also was very dry and pure ; the Wind generally easterly, and frequently it was very warm : Now and then there were very great Dews. An infinite Number of Wasps, Grasshoppers, Caterpillars : A great many mad Dogs.

Rain 16. $\frac{17}{17}$. 26. 27. = 0.434. Dig. Dec.

Greatest

Greatest Height of	8	9, 30.1, E. b N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	16, 29.5, S. 2 ^x .	
Coldest Day	19, 34,	E. 2 ^x .	} Mean Height 26 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	3, 18,	E. 1.	

The Measles still epidemic; the Small-pox up and down; the Cholera common; some intermitting Fevers, but chiefly Quotidian; otherwise very few Disorders.

S E P T E M B E R.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 17th.

This Month was in general also very dry, but very cold for the Time of Year; nay, upon the 12th in the Morning, there was Ice upon several Pools, and a very great Hoar-Frost in the Fields. The Wind was often westerly inclining to the South, but oftener to the North; from the 16th to the End it blew north-easterly. Almost all the Springs were dried up by the excessive Heat: Very great Dews and Hoar-Frosts frequently.

Rain 2. $\frac{1}{4}$. 6. 7. $\frac{1}{8}$. 9. $\frac{1}{10}$. 11. 14. 27. $\frac{1}{28}$.

Dig. Dec.

29. = 1.402.

Greatest Height of	8	18, 30.0, E. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	29, 29.1, N. 2 ^x .	
Coldest Day	12, 55,	N. b E. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height 41 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest	1, 29,	S. W. 2.	

The Cholera, Ophthalmy, Small-pox, and putrid Fevers here and there: Young Persons were very much troubled with Worms.

Some slight Fevers, with a Kind of Angina, Cough, Tooth-ach, and Swelling of the Fauces, were very common : A gentle Sweat, or a mild Cathartic, very speedily and easily removed them. The sudden Setting-in of the autumnal Cold, which very greatly lessened the *Sanctorian Perspiration*, was unquestionably the Cause of this slight Fever.

The Measles, which were epidemic, and frequently fatal, were in general attended with a very violent Cough, from whence it was no uncommon Thing for a suffocating Peripneumony to arise in the Conclusion. Sometimes the Patients expectorated frothy and pure Blood; and hence frequently followed very speedily Death, or a certain Consumption.—A mucous, very watery, and excessive Diarrhoea often succeeded the Measles. This occasioned a very hard and tense Abdomen, whilst all the rest of the Body was exceedingly thin, and at length fatally consumptive; and this was always the Case, when the Stools were very black and foetid.

The best Remedy, both for the Cough and Peripneumony, was timely Bleeding, opening the Bowels by a gentle Clyster or mild Cathartics; at the same Time you might restrain the Violence of the Cough by Diacodium, and divert the acrid Defluxion by applying a Blister between the Shoulders; it was necessary also to enjoin a soft diluting Regimen, and an intire
Abstinence

Abstinence from all Kinds of Flesh. Whenever the pustulary Eruptions either suddenly sunk in, or turned livid, or of a Lead-colour, there came on immediately a very great Oppression of the Præcordia, Anxiety, Delirium, &c. In such a Case the whole Body is to be rubbed all over very well with linen or woollen Cloths, and moreover Recourse is to be had to proper Cardiacs, of which Kind are *Lap. de Goa*, *Croc. Anglic.* *Mosch.* *Camphora*, given in some moderate Julep, or warm Wine; nor indeed do I know any better or safer than those, when the Measles strike in, or are less florid in their Appearance. Upon the Eruption of the Measles great Precaution is to be had against the cold Air, and Shirts damp with Sweat; since from hence very frequently the Exanthemata are struck in. The Patient however is not in the mean Time to be too closely stoved up, or loaded with too many Bed-cloaths, as these increase the Difficulty of Breathing, and occasion immoderate Sweats, especially in grown Persons, which is a Thing of the most pernicious Consequence. — Moreover, upon the Going-away of the Measles, there very often comes on a Diarrhœa, in regard to which the greatest Caution is to be used; nor is it to be restrained too hastily: In this Case then give now and then a moderate Dose of Rhubarb, with toasted Nutmeg, and Decoct. C. C. C.—*Oryzæ*—*Fracastor.*

I also

I also prescribe some absorbent Mixture, of Corall. rub. lævig. with Bol. Armen. and simp. Aq. Cinnam.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 17th.

There was now a great Change in the Constitution of the Atmosphere, there being now a very considerable Fall of Rain, and it having also been very stormy both in the Beginning and End of the Month : In the Middle of it, however, there was fine sun-shiny Weather ; the Wind being, from the 15th to the 22d, generally north-easterly ; the Atmosphere was much more dense and humid.

Rain $\frac{''}{2.}$ $\frac{'}{3.}$ 4. $\frac{''}{5.}$ 6. $\frac{''}{7.}$ $\frac{''}{8.}$ 9. 10. $\frac{''}{13.}$ 14.
 16. $\frac{'}{17.}$ 25. $\frac{''''}{26.}$ 27—29. $\frac{''''}{30.}$ $\frac{''''}{31.}$ — Hail 3.
 $\frac{'}{27.}$ 31. = 4.960. Dig. Dec.

A very high Tide and Storm the 2d in the Evening, W. S. W. 4.—A Storm the 3d early in the Morning, and a. m. N. W. 4.—A stormy Night the 5th, W. S. W. 4_x.—Also the 7th, S. S. W. 4_x.—The 26th, W. N. W. 4.—A Storm with Lightning the 27th, at Break of Day.—The 29th, at Night, S. W. b W. 4.—The 30th, S. W. b W. 4.—The 31st p. m. S. S. W. 4.—Ice the 20th, 21st, and 29th.

Greatest Height of	8	22, 30.2, E. N. E. 1 st .	} Mean Height
Least	—	3, 28.8, N. W. 4.	
Coldest Day	28, 59,	N. N. W. 2.	} Mean Height 47 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest	10, 40,	S. W. 3.	

Rheumatisms and a Diarrhoea common :
 Some Dysenteries : Hoarsenesses, Asperities,
 and Swellings of the Fauces, plagued Numbers :
 The Small-pox still rise up and down, and those
 of a very bad Kind, being generally attended
 with livid Petechiæ : Nay, the very Measles
 themselves at this Time, turning livid, destroy-
 ed more than the Small-pox, especially grown
 Persons, who, being seized as it were with an
 universal Mortification, died short-breathed,
 suffocated, and quite stupid. — Nothing was a
 more favourable Event than a broken and very
 rough Skin, at the Going-off of the Measles.

N O V E M B E R.

Full Moon the 1st. New Moon the 16th.

Full Moon the 30th.

This Month was very rainy, and cold, and
 often very stormy. In the Beginning of *No-*
vember the Wind was westerly, but, from the
 10th to the End, easterly, generally inclining
 to the North ; sometimes, nevertheless, it was
 south-easterly. — The Weather during the whole
 Month was cold, dark, and moist. — The Station
 of the Barometer low.

Rain

Rain $\frac{''' }{1.}$ 2. $\frac{' }{4.}$ $\frac{' }{5.}$ $\frac{' }{6.}$ $\frac{' }{7.}$ $\frac{'' }{8.}$ $\frac{' }{9.}$ 11. $\frac{''' }{13.}$ $\frac{''' }{20.}$
 $\frac{'' }{21.}$ 22. $\frac{''' }{23.}$ $\frac{''' }{25.}$ $\frac{''' }{26.}$ $\frac{''' }{29.}$ 30. — Violent Hail 1.
 Dig. Dec.
 — Snow 16. = 5.267.

A Storm the 1st, p. m. and the Night following, S.W. 4x. — The 10th at Night, E. 4x. — The 25th, at Night, S. E. 4x. — A violent one the 30th, early in the Morning, E. S. E. 4x. — A severe Frost the 15th, 16th, and 29th.

Greatest Height of ☿	28, 30.0, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	23, 28.7, E. S. E. 3.	
Coldest Day	29, 68, N. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height 59 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmest	1, 53, S. W. 4x.	

The same Disorders still prevailed ; but the Defluxions, Rheums, Coughs, and Rheumatisms were much more severe.

DECEMBER.

Frequently a north-easterly, frequently a south-easterly Wind blew during this Month, which made the Station of the Barometer very high ; from the 18th to the 22d a south-west Wind intervened, accompanied with a Fall of Rain ; — nor did even this sink the Mercury, but it rose even higher, so that, upon the 22d, it got up as high as 30.4. — This indeed was what surpris'd me not a little ; however, the Atmosphere was very dense, and an easterly Wind prevailed for some Days. — Towards the

End

End, however, a south-west Wind returned. Frequently a smart Frost in the Beginning of this Month; from the 12th to the 17th a very severe one.

Rain 18. $\frac{11}{19}$. 20. 23. 27. $\frac{11}{28}$. 29. $\frac{1}{31}$. —

Dig. Dec.

Snow 3. 7. = 1.342.

A violent Wind the 14th and 16th, E.N.E. 4x.

—A Storm the 28th, in the Morning, S.W. 4x.

—Circius violent the 30th, p. m.

Greatest Height of ☽ 22, 30.4, S.S.W. 1x. } Mean Height
Least ————— 29, 29.6, S.W. 3x. } 30.0 $\frac{5}{31}$.

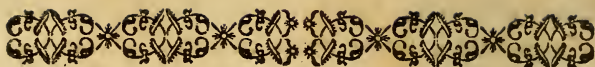
Coldest Day 15, 76, E. N. E. 2x. } Mean Height 63 $\frac{12}{31}$.
Warmest 31, 51, S. W. 3x. }

A laxative and painful Disorder in the Bowels, and sometimes even attended with Blood, affected Numbers. Several laboured under a grievous Asthma. — Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Swellings of the Throat, and a slight Angina also. The Small-pox here and there; many Rheumatisms; some Peripneumonies; and also slow, putrid Fevers.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year

Dig. Dec.

1742, amounted to = 25.783.



OF THE

A I R,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1743.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 28th.



HE Atmosphere was very dense and moist during almost the whole Month, and in general also cold; at the same Time that the Station of the Barometer was sometimes very high, owing to the great Density of the Atmosphere. The Wind at the Beginning was westerly, but, from the 9th to the 18th, easterly, inclining to the North, and this was cold, and attended with Ice. From that Time we had a south-west Wind, which was much warmer.

Rain

Rain $\frac{''}{1}$. 2 — 4. $\frac{''}{5}$. 7. 8. 10. 19. 24. $\frac{''}{25}$.
 Dig. Dec.
 26. 28. 31. — Hail 6. = 1.512.

A great *A. B.* the 12th, H. 8. p. m. — A very stinking Fog the 22d, a Calm. — A Storm the 5th, almost all Day, W.S.W. 4. — The 26th p. m. and in the Night, S.W. 4x.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{11}$, 30.7, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least — 26, 29.3, S.W. 4x. } 29.9 $\frac{2}{29}$.
 Coldest Day 21, 69, N.N.E. 1. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{2}{29}$.
 Warmest 7, 52, S.W. 3. }

The Small-pox yet up and down: Rheumatisms, Pleurifies, and a great Number of Coughs: The mucous Angina, Swellings of the Fauces, and Pains of the Teeth, common: Some slow Fevers. Several Deer died every-where.

F E B R U A R Y.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Constitution of the Atmosphere still continued dense and moist, but it was somewhat warmer; the Wind was very uncertain, as it shifted almost every Day; however, in general, it was north-westerly.

Rain $\frac{''}{1}$. 2. $\frac{''}{3}$. $\frac{''}{4}$. 6. 9. $\frac{''}{11}$. 13. 14. $\frac{''}{15}$. 22.
 Dig. Dec.
 23. $\frac{''}{25}$. 27. = 1.584.

A Storm and Lightning the 3d, p. m. S.W bW. 4.

Greatest

Greatest Height of	8, 30.2, N.W.bW.1.	} Mean Height
Least	3, 29.3.	
Coldest Day	20, 64, N.E. 1.	} Mean Height 54 $\frac{20}{8}$.
Warmest	9, 51, W. 1.	

A catarrhal Fever, and the Small-pox, up and down : A Cough, with a Swelling of the Fauces, Tonfils, and often a slight Quinsey, plagued innumerable Persons : Some tertian Fevers. This was far from being a very unhealthy Season ; but several Persons, and even those too elderly, were tormented with round Worms. A most nasty Mange still amongst the Horses, which had now continued amongst them a long Time.

M A R C H.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 28th.

March, which now succeeded, was cold, and the Temperature of the Air much drier. In the Beginning of the Month there were frequent Calms, but at the Close we had a stormy Season, which sunk the Barometer very much. From the 7th to the 21st the Wind was north-easterly, and there was now and then a Frost.

Rain 1. 3. 6. 11. 13. 22. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. — Snow and Hail 7. 10. 11. 23. 25. Dig. Dec. 30. = 2.946.

A very

A very great *A. B.* the 8th in the Evening, N. N. E. 1.—Some very bright, small Clouds, which seemed to follow the Tract of the Wind.—A Storm the 25th, S. W. 4.—The 26th, from Day-break, all Day S. W. b S. 4; but in the Evening, and all Night, the Wind *Circius* blew most violently. — A very violent Whirlwind the 28th, from 5 p. m. to the 9th, W. N. W. 4^x.

Greatest Height of	8	15, 30.2,	N. b E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	26, 28.8.		

Coldest Day	8,	66,	N. N. E. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height
Warmest	5,	51,	a Calm.	

The Small-pox rife : Several more intermitting Fevers, both Quotidians and Tertians : The Rheumatism, and Gripings of the Bowels, up and down : Coughs every-where : Head-achs, Pains in the Teeth, Swellings of the Head and Tonfils, with an Asperity of the Fauces, plagued Numbers.

The Mange disfigured the Horses very greatly ; several, becoming quite Skeletons, died, and some were suffocated with the Glanders and a Cough.

A P R I L.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Beginning of *April* was very cold, but the latter Part thereof sufficiently warm. The

Wind was northerly until the 11th, and there was frequently Snow, Hail, and Frost. From the 13th to the 17th it was easterly, afterwards variable; but in general however southerly.

Rain 1. $\frac{1}{4}$. 5. 8. 11. 13. 14. 18 — 21. $\frac{1}{23}$.
 $\frac{1}{25}$. $\frac{1}{26}$. 27. 28. — Hail 1. 4. 5. — Snow 2.
 Dig. Dec.
 5. 6. = 1.662.

A small *A. B.* the 1st, H. 8, p. m. N. b E. 2.
 —Thunder and Lightning the 21st at Night.
 —A violent Gallic Wind Circius the 22d.

Greatest Height of ☉	6, 30.1, N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	26, 29.3, S. S. W. 3.	
Coldest Day	2, 64, N. 2 ^x .	} Mean Height 49 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	30, 35, S. S. W. 2 ^x .	

The Small-pox still: Several * intermitting Fevers, especially Tertians: Several Pleurifies and Peripneumonies: A putrid Fever here and there, generally attended with miliary Eruptions; all the Patients were in the Beginning seized with a slight Quinsy; and towards the End there was a great Desquamation of the Cuticle.—Several died consumptive.

A bloody Dyfentery attacked and killed several Persons, but chiefly among the lower Kind of People; there were almost always round Worms discharged by the Sick, even by the Adults and the more elderly Persons. — I know

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 20.

not indeed to what this was owing ; but, for several Months before, both elder Persons, as well as younger People, were more troubled with Worms than ever I remember. Was not this owing to an immense Quantity of all Kinds of Fruit, which the Summer and Autumn of 1742 abounded every-where with ? It is certain, that the common People, whenever there is a Plenty of these Fruits, make a very free Use, or rather a very great Abuse of them, as they are constantly devouring immense Quantities of Cherries, Plums, and Apples.

This Dysentery raged very greatly in the Town of *Plympton*, and its Neighbourhood, being a very fat and moist Soil, and very unhealthy, especially in Regard to slow and intermitting Disorders : This continued, however, from the Beginning of *April* to the End of *May*. — This Disorder was generally attended with a Fever, or, I might more properly say, that this was a Symptom of the Fever ; for frequently from the very Beginning, and before any violent Gripings came on, a slight feverish Heat, with a quick Pulse and furred Tongue, seized the Patient ; nay, very often this Disease attacked People with a very visible Shivering, and not uncommonly observed the same Stages as a semi-tertian Fever. — I do not know indeed whether this was the same epidemic Fever translated to the Bowels, which I am presently to

describe ; but this I have found, that an epidemic Dyfentery is not frequently the * Produce of the Spring.

However this might be, there was always more or less of a Fever ; for which Reason I always took Care to bleed in the Beginning of the Disease, lest the Inflammation of the Intestines should become more violent, and by that Means the Gripings should be more severe, and at length the Mortification more certain. — In the Beginning of this Disease there was always a Nausea, and an Inclination to Puke ; following therefore the Directions of Nature, I always advised to wash out the Stomach by giving a Decoction or Infusion of Ipecacuanha, working it off at the same Time with Rice-Gruel or Chicken-Broth, drank freely. After this was over, you are to give now and then Rhubarb, with some diluting and demulcent Liquor liberally ; by which the Acrimony of the Juices, both in the Blood and Viscera, is softened down, at the same Time that the Rhubarb expels the acrid Colluvies. So very necessary indeed are gentle Purgatives in the Beginning of every Dyfentery, that, if it is omitted, and Astringents and Opiates prematurely given, it is succeeded immediately by the most violent Grip-

* (Δυσεντερία) γίνεται Θίξας ὥστε, δεύτερον Φθινοπώρον, ἥσσαν ἤσως, ἤμισα χειμῶνος. *Aret. Cappad. Cap. de Dyfenteria ad Finem.*

ings, Sickness of the Stomach, Singultus, Aphthæ, and at length a Mortification of the Intestines, which is soon followed by Death.— This Admonition ought always to be attended to in the Cure of Dysenteries, but, in this which I have now been treating of, it is exceedingly necessary; as, in the Progress of this Disease, round Worms are almost always constantly voided. What can we hope for, when an Enemy is lodged in the inmost Parts of the Bowels? What if you should dislodge this Enemy with Calomel? I have indeed very often done this without any ill Consequence, nay, I have hereby frequently obtained an happy Conquest.

Not that Purgatives are so much to be insisted upon, as if the Nature of the Disease required nothing else; since now and then it was requisite to lull it with Anodynes, and also to restrain the too great Flux of Humours, and in the mean Time to strengthen the Intestines.—To answer these Purposes, the Decoction (as it is called) of *Fracastorius* served very well, (especially with the Addition of a little toasted Nutmeg or Cinnamon) provided it was given in a proper Dose, and, if necessary, assisted with Extract. Thebaic. A Decoction also of C. C. C. or Fresh-Milk boiled up with half the Quantity of Spring-Water, and a little Cinnamon; or very thin Whey, in which an hot Iron had been cooled, was to be supped up now and then.

Should there be an Abundance of acrimonious Bile, the Dysentery very bloody, and a large Quantity of pure Blood voided, Tincture of red Roses well acidulated, or some rough red Wine, somewhat diluted, will prove beneficial. — In general, towards the End of this Disease, a very terrible Falling-down of the Intestines, and a perpetual Attempting to go to Stool, tormented the Patients. Nothing relieves this Complaint so much as *Diascordium*, or *Theriac Andromachi*, given in a Clyster with new Milk, or the white Decoction. I shall however say more about the Dysentery bye-and-bye.

Towards the End of *April* a Kind of Fever, in general slight, but sometimes not a little fatal to old Men and Children, who had weak Lungs, raged through all this Country. — At once, and at the same Time, innumerable Persons were seized with a wandering Kind of Shiver, and Heaviness in the Head; presently also came on a Pain therein, and also in the Joints and Back; several however were troubled with a universal Lassitude. Immediately a very great and acrid Defluxion from the Eyes, Nostrils, Fauces, and very often falling upon the Lungs, which occasion almost perpetual Sneezings, and commonly a violent Cough: They all likewise laboured under a great Straightness and very great Load upon the Breast. On the
second

second Day the Fever grew so strong, that the Pulse became very much quicker, and the Difficulty of Breathing was very greatly increased, especially if Bleeding had been neglected. There was no very urgent Thirst; but the Tongue was very white, and looked as if rubbed over with Cream: The Eyes were slightly inflamed, and, being violently painful in the Bottom of the Orbit, shunned the Light.

This slight Fever did not proceed in one and the same Tenour; but at one Time a Shivering, then presently a burning Heat, came on, without any Manner of Regularity, except that frequently it terminated at length in a Tertian or * Semi-tertian. However a * Peripneumony, or a Pleuro-pneumony, which sometimes was occasioned by a too large Quantity of Blood, and the Violence of the Cough, (particularly to such Persons who had used a warmer Regimen and Course of Medicines) was of far worse Omen. Nor was a Pleurisy, or a sharp * Rheumatism, uncommonly produced from the same Cause, especially if Bleeding had been omitted in the Beginning of the Disease.

The Blood drawn off was sometimes very fizy, but nevertheless generally florid, but not abounding in Serum; it was various however in different People, yet, the higher the Fever

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 20.

ran, so much the more tenacious. Indeed, whatsoever the State of the Blood appeared to be, this Disease would not admit of any great Loss of Blood; nay, if there was any Thing of a Peripneumony which came on, it would by no Means bear plentiful Bleeding, without the greatest Ruin of the Strength, and seldom more than barely once. Nor indeed did I only make this Remark in this Fever alone, but it was always so in every catarrhal epidemic Fever; for, by weakening the Powers of Nature, the Perspiration was too much checked, and from thence the acrid Colluvies increased.—Notwithstanding, some Bleeding in the Beginning of the Disorder, as to robust grown Persons, and those who lived luxuriously, and were plethoric, was always beneficial. Throughout the whole Course of this *Feveret* the Patients expectorated largely, which was a very great Relief to the Breast: However the Violence of the Cough very much exasperated the *Trachea* and the Lungs: It required therefore such Medicines as *Oil of Almonds*, *Sperma Ceti*, and something of the Poppy Kind, as *Diacodium*, *Tinct. Thebaic.* or *Elix. Paregoric.*; the last of which moreover excited easy and kindly Sweats, and at the same Time sat easy on the Breast. Frequently indeed the Load upon the Lungs, and the Oppression of the *Præcordia*, demanded *Oxymel scillitic.* *Lac. Ammoniac.* Syrup *Croc.* or something of that

that Kind. — In this Case nevertheless a gentle Emetic served instead of all ; which indeed, after Bleeding, very often presently removed every Thing, and was beneficial in all Respects.

The greater Part by far of the Sick had easy, equal, and kindly Sweats the second or third Day, which, together with a large Spitting which attended them, removed the Fever on the fifth Day, frequently even sooner ; in general however there remained after it a very great Loss of Strength.—Nothing however was more effectual in recovering this, than diluting, demulcent, and warm Liquors, such as very thin Milk, Barley or Oatmeal Whey, or a Decoction of preserved Eryngo ; an Infusion of Ground-Ivy, Colt's-Foot, or Liquorice ; nay Coffee, with the Addition of a little sweet Milk, was very serviceable to Numbers.—Away however with your volatile Salts and Spirits, as they are called ; your hot Alexipharmacs, and all other Things of that Kind, which unquestionably very greatly disturb Nature, but are of exceeding little Service in expelling the Disease.—Indeed, if the Fever became more violent, and continued longer, I moderated it with a
* common saline Draught.

Frequently indeed, towards the End of this

* Consult the Month of *June*, 1740.

Feveret, several red, angry Pustules broke out, often likewise a sudden, nay, a profuse Diarrhoea, with violent Gripings, came on, there being a Translation of the morbid Matter upon the Intestines. — Hence probably arose several Dysenteries, which at this very Time were rise up and down here : I confess that they were mucous, and seldom bloody. — Nevertheless, so little was this Effort of Nature's to relieve herself to be restrained, that very often the Disease terminated by a Looseness ; and therefore it was to be encouraged by Manna, Rhubarb, Tartar solub. Tamarinds, &c. The stronger Purgatives however generally occasioned terrible Gripings, and intirely destroyed the Strength.

This Fever, altho' exceedingly common far and near, was fatal to few ; since, provided that the Sick kept within Doors in Season, when they were seized with it, it generally went off on the third or fourth Day. — Indeed this was a Matter more commonly requiring an accurate Course of Diet, and a proper Regimen, than a studied Heap of Medicines ; not but at some Times it required much more Care and Attention. Equal and moderate Sweats, plentiful Spitting, large Discharges of Urine, and that turbid, easily removed this Disorder. Frequently I was astonished at the vast Sediment which the Urine threw down, than which

there could not be a more favourable Symptom.

This Fever seemed to have been exactly the same with that which in this Spring was rife all over *Europe*, termed the *Influenza*: Nevertheless, it was much more destructive in the southerly Nations than it was here; nay, even in *London*, it increased very greatly the Number of Burials, rising them in one Week only to at least a Thousand.

M A Y.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Atmosphere was very dry, clear, and warm, home to the 22d Instant; the Wind always north-easterly to the 17th, then south-easterly, and after the 20th came on a rainy south-westerly Wind.

Rain 16. 20. 22. 23. $\frac{1}{25}$. 26. $\frac{1}{27}$. 28. $\frac{1}{29}$.

$\frac{1}{30}$ Dig. Dec.
30. = 0.866.

Thunder and Lightning at a Distance the 20th, p. m.—A slight Storm the 27th at Night, S. W. b S. 4_x .—Hail the 30th.— δ and η in close Conjunction the 6th, 11 p. m. so that they appeared as if they had been but one Planet.

Greatest

Greatest Height of	8, 30.1, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	21, 29.2, S. S. W. 2.	
Coldest Day	1, 36, a Calm.	} Mean Height 30 $\frac{13}{27}$.
Warmest	7, 22, N. N. E. 1.	

Several were seized with Apoplexies, and a great many Persons carried off in them, not only here, but also in other Places : Might not this be owing to the excessive and unseasonable Warmth's rarefying the Blood too greatly all of a sudden ? Quotidian and tertian Fevers very rife far and near ; the Small-pox and Measles up and down.—The * Hooping-Cough was common, and very obstinate, and, when it succeeded the Measles, often fatal. — The most effectual Method of overcoming this was by moderate Bleeding and gentle Purges, Country Air, frequent Riding-out, and a regular, easy Diet : Where those proved unsuccessful, Medicines prepared with Quicksilver and Cort. Peruvian. seldom failed ; for these dissolved the Lensor of the Blood, and brought off the Worms, which had for a long Time been exceeding troublesome to Numbers ; nor in general did the Cough cease until those Worms were discharged.—Frequently the Cold-Bath proved of signal Service, when every Thing else was ineffectual ; nevertheless great Care was to be taken that the Patient had no feverish Disposition upon them, or Spitting of Blood.

* See what I have said about the Children's Cough, Vol. I.

A bloody or a mucous Dysentery prevailed very much in *Plympton*, and the Neighbourhood: Several voided Worms, altho' they were not much relieved from thence; nay, frequently, they very soon after were seized with a cold Sweat, and presently expired. It is my Opinion, that a *gangrenous* Sanies expelled those filthy Inhabitants; since, together with these, were discharged livid, and exceeding foetid little Pieces of Flesh; a certain Sign of a Mortification in the † Bowels.

Bleeding, which I advised in the preceding Month, I found to be more necessary now, immediately, even in the Beginning of the Disease, upon the Account of the excessive and uncommon Heat of the Season; for from hence the Blood, being very greatly rarefied, became turgid, and occasioned the greater Inflammation.—Indeed there is scarce an Instance of an *epidemic* Dysentery, where the Intestines are not in some Measure inflamed. Where, however, the Inflammation increases, there it is very right always to let Blood as soon as possible, the Quantity of which is to be regulated by the Strength, Age, Pulse, and the Constitution both of the Time of Year and also the Patient himself.—A gentle Purge is then to be given (the Ventricle being first of all washed out, if

† Ἡν ὑπὸ Δυσεντερίης ἐχομένην οἶον Σάκις ὑποχωρήσῃσι διασώσκειν. *Hippocrat. Aph. 26, Sect. 4.*

a Nausea and an Inclination to puke requires it;) nevertheless mild Purgatives are always to be had Recourse to, since those which are made up of Aloes, Scammony, Coloquintida, are absolutely a Poison, and not a Remedy. — Indeed the best Remedy of all is Rhubarb, which is to be given very often (and that always torrefied, if it comes from the *East-Indies*) with a little Nutmeg or Cinnamon. — The Tincture of this in Spirit of Wine, as too resinous, is but of little Service, and that whereof an Extract is made upon red Wine is far preferable.

What therefore? Are we to purge or not, if the Stools are bloody and very thin? Yes; since the acrid Colluvies of the Intestines by long Continuance becomes still more acrid, and therefore irritates so much the more; from whence arises so much the greater Inflammation, and the Disease itself is consequently so much the more increased. — But what if the Stools are tinged with Blood? Be it so: Does a moderate Spitting of Blood prove prejudicial, or not, in an Inflammation of the Lungs? Does not this very often, under certain Circumstances, remove the Disorder? If the small Branches of either the *mesenteric* or *cæliac* Artery, creeping over the Tunics of the Intestines, are obstructed, a Resolution and a Concoction carrying on, the obstructing Matter is
very

very frequently discharged into the Cavity of the Intestines: Now does this prove dangerous to the Patient, or does it relieve him?—If therefore the Stools are only moderately bloody, I am under no Apprehensions.—I wash off the irritating Acrimony with a mild laxative Draught; nay, I gently purge off the corrupted Colluvies itself, which would otherwise occasion an Exulceration of the Intestines, and at length a Mortification, the certain Symptoms of which are black, oily, and very foetid Stools, with some livid Bits of Flesh, cold Sweats, Singultus, and a Delirium. I have moreover taken Notice of something very singular in this Case, and which was always a fatal Symptom, namely, very limpid Urine, but that very sparing; and this more especially in a very worthy Clergyman of this Town, who was at first seized with a Nausea, a Vomiting, with painful and very bloody Stools, attended with a slight Fever, dry Tongue, and whose Urine was almost quite black: On the fifth Day every Thing seemed to be more easy, but on the sixth the Pains returned all again, black, sanious Stools, with Clots of Blood resembling Flesh, of a most dreadful Stench, very little Urine, but made often, intirely limpid notwithstanding his taking Rhubarb daily: Instantly there came on a Singultus, a small Delirium, a very considerable

rable Drowfiness, and at length, about the ninth Day, Death itself, the Remedy of all Evils.

In this particular Case, the Intestines seemed to have been so very far mortified, as to have transmitted nothing at all into the Blood.

There is no Disease in which a diluting and demulcent Kind of Liquor is more necessary than in a Dysentery. — In this indeed pure Spring-Water did not prove a little serviceable to those poor People, who had Recourse to some sacred Fountain, with Submission to the Gods, and *anti-dysenteric*. — This Water was at least very innocent, and pure, and much more deserved the Name of *Aqua Vitæ*, than that inflammatory Spirit of Wine celebrated under this Title, which the common People so frequently prejudice themselves with in this Disease. Nay, even * *Celsus* himself recommends the Drinking cold Water, if the Disorder is of long Standing: But I advise, in the Beginning, Water that hath had the Cold taken off, since it serves by that Means to wash out the Intestines much better, and passes more easily thro' the mesaraic and lacteal Vessels to the Dilution of the Blood; however, when the acrid Colluvies of the Bowels is washed away, then indeed they are to be strengthened, and therefore at this Time it is not unadvisedly given. — I have

* *Celsus*, Lib. 4, C. 15.

with this alone, and the Addition of a little Opium, after that the Intestines had beforehand been well cleansed, sometimes completed the Cure of a Dysentery. — I by no Means approve of oily, glutinous Medicines ; if any Thing of this Sort should be required, from the Intestines being deraded, and deprived of their natural Mucus, give *Decoct. Alb. Emul. Amygdal.* with *Gum. Arabic.* and *Mucilag. sem. Cydonior.* In the common Food let them make use also of Gelatin. C. C. with Icthyocol. Salop, Panado, or other Things of this Kind.

So much however by the Bye, in Regard to the Dysentery ; — we are now to observe the Stages of the epidemic Fever. — This Disorder indeed now raged greatly every-where, and at this Time had frequently a good deal of the Nature of a Peripneumony in it ; sometimes also it approached very much to that of a putrid ; the Blood which was drawn in either Case appeared to be very little fizy, altho', at the same Time, there was a very great Oppression upon the Breast. — A great Hoarseness also, and sometimes a Quinsy itself, attended this Fever. — At the State of the Disease a great Number of angry Pustules broke out, which were always beneficial, and were always followed by a very great Desquamation of the Cuticle : A Diarrhoea was now much more uncommon, and, if it did happen to come on,

much milder ; for the warm Season now drew out the Humours to the external Parts, and therefore the greater Part of the Sick were soon cured by a kindly, universal Sweat's coming on ; but a great many however were seized with a Kind of an * intermittent Fever.—It was certain, that quotidian and tertian Fevers were now rife every - where ; nevertheless, in the Conclusion of the Month, the catarrhal, epidemic Fever almost intirely went off.

J U N E.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

This Month also was dry, and in general very warm ; and yet, in the Middle of it, there were two or three very cold Days. The Wind was frequently north-easterly, sometimes easterly, seldom southerly, and sometimes it was quite hushed. At the End of the Month there were exceeding great Dews.—There was a surprising Hoar-Frost, nay, even Ice itself, on the 13th early in the Morning, and that over all *England*.

Rain 3. 5. [']10. 12. 13. ["]14. 15. 17. 26.—
Hail the 13th, at Noon, with Thunder and
Dig. Dec.
Lightning. = 0.838.

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 20.

Storm,

Storm, Thunder, and Lightning the 14th at Night. — Lightning and Thunder early in the Morning the 26th. — A small *A. B.* the 28th at Night, N. 1.

Greatest Height of ☿	6, 29.8, N. b E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	3, 29.3, S. 1.	
Coldest Day	13, 46, N. b E. 1.	} Mean Height 28.
Warmest	7, 20, E. 2.	

The Small-pox and Measles still, and a Number of convulsive Coughs: Putrid and peripneumonic Fevers up and down: Intermittents, Tertians, were particularly * epidemic: Very many People were troubled with Coughs, Swellings, and Hoarsenesses.

J U L Y.

New Moon the 10th. Full Moon the 25th.

There now succeeded a cold *July*, and therefore that which generally happens, a rainy. Oftentimes a turbulent south-west Wind blew, not uncommonly a south-east; by which Means the Atmosphere was rendered very thick and humid.

Rain	$\frac{''}{1}$	$\frac{''}{4}$	$\frac{''}{5}$	$\frac{''}{6}$	$\frac{''}{7}$	$\frac{''}{8}$	$\frac{''}{9}$	$\frac{''}{10}$	$\frac{''}{11}$	$\frac{''}{15}$	$\frac{''}{17}$	
18 — 20.	$\frac{''}{21}$	$\frac{''}{22}$	$\frac{''}{23}$	$\frac{''}{25}$	$\frac{''}{30}$	$\frac{''}{31}$	Dig. Dec. = 2.866.					

* See *Essay on Fevers*, Page 21.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{29, 29.8, \text{N.W. bW. 1.}}$ } Mean Height
 Least ————— $7, 29.0, \text{S.W. 3x.}$ } $29.4 \frac{1}{2} \frac{6}{8}$.
 Coldest Day 10, 38, S.E. b E. 2. }
 Warmest 21, 25, S.W. 1^x. } Mean Height $32 \frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{8}$.

The Small-pox still scattered here and there :
 Several intermitting Fevers, but chiefly * ter-
 tian : Otherwise very few Disorders.

Probably a cold and thick Constitution
 of the Atmosphere, in the preceding Winter
 and Spring, had heaped up together a great
 deal of serous Lensor, which, according to
 People's different Constitutions, at one Time
 brought on an intermittent, at another a *ca-*
tarrhal, and at other Times a putrid Fever.

AUGUST.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 24th.

Thanks be to God ! *August* appeared by far
 more auspicious, and produced a favourable
 Harvest. The Season was frequently very
 warm ; but, while the Dog-Star burned up the
 Fields, the Herbage was nourished by a very
 plentiful Dew. The Wind was generally east-
 erly, but sometimes inclining to the North ; it
 was seldom south-west, and often it was a
 Calm.

Rain $\frac{1}{1.}$ $\frac{11}{2.}$ $\frac{11}{5.2}$ 6. 15. 19. 20. 29. 30.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 0.700.

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 21.

Thunder,

Thunder, Lightning, and a most heavy Rain at *Launceston* the 17th, p. m. — We had here also Thunder, Lightning, and Rain the 29th at Night.

Greatest Height of ☿	23, 29.9, N. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	5, 29.3, S. W. 2 ^x .	
Coldest Day	29, 34, E. S. E. 2 ^x .	} Mean Height 27 $\frac{6}{8}$.
Warmest	9, 19, E. 1.	

The Small-pox and Measles here and there ; Several intermitting Fevers in the Country : Some Apoplexies and Fluxes : Very few were sick.

S E P T E M B E R.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 22d.

The very beautiful and dry Season, and at the same Time a most * healthy one, still continued. The Springs and Rivulets were almost quite dry ; but an immense Quantity of Dew fell every Day. The Wind was almost constantly easterly, a north-easterly Wind nevertheless intervening sometimes, very seldom a southerly.

Dig. Dec.

Rain 2. 5. 6. 8. 16. 17. = 0.250.

Greatest Height of ☿	24, 30.0, E. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	5, 29.6, S. 1.	
Coldest Day	30, 48, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height 36.
Warmest	19, 30, E. b N. 1.	

* ———— οἱ αὐχοὶ τῶν ἐπομβριῶν εἰσὶν ὀφεινόμενοι. Aph.
15, Sect. 3.

In the Beginning of this Month not a few People were seized with an anginose Fever, which, like a Peripneumony, attacked the Lungs, and that frequently with imminent Danger to the Sick. The Asthma rise; the Itch every-where; otherwise very few Disorders.

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 22d.

A rainy Season now came on, and the Winter approached with hasty Strides; hence the Atmosphere became thick and moist. In the Beginning of the Month a north-west Wind prevailed, then a south-east, and soon after a stormy south Wind.

Rain $\frac{1}{3}$. 4. $\frac{111}{6}$. 7—9. 15—17. $\frac{1}{18}$. $\frac{1}{20}$. 21.
 $\frac{1}{22}$. $\frac{1}{23}$. $\frac{1}{24}$. $\frac{11}{25}$. 26. $\frac{111}{27}$. 29. $\frac{11}{31}$. = 3.658. Dig. Dec.

A slight Storm the 16th, S. E. b S. 4_x. —
 The 23d, in the Evening, S. S. W. 4_x. — A violent one the 23d, at Midnight, S. E. b S. 4_x.
 — A very great one also all Day the 25th, S. 4.
 — A very large and yellowish Halo about the Moon the 19th, H. 8, p. m.

Greatest Height of ☿ 1, 30.0, N. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 25, 29.0, S. 4. } 29.5 $\frac{16}{18}$.

Coldest Day 14, 55, N. E. 1. } Mean Height 44 $\frac{15}{18}$.
 Warmest 27, 39, a Calm. }

There

There was a Kind of a *sporadical* Fever, which terribly affected the Fauces and Lungs : Coughs, and Pains, and Swellings in the Fauces, very common : Violent Rheumatisms up and down.

N O V E M B E R.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 20th.

In the Beginning of *November* the Wind was generally north-westerly ; in the Middle of it north-easterly ; but, from the 19th, one Time south-westerly, at another southerly ; nevertheless the Barometer continued to be high ; but the Atmosphere was dense and warm.

Rain $\frac{''' }{1}$. $\frac{' }{2}$. $\frac{' }{3}$. $\frac{' }{4}$. $\frac{'' }{5}$. $\frac{'' }{6}$. 11. 16. $\frac{'' }{17}$. 18. $\frac{'' }{19}$.
 $\frac{'' }{20}$. 25. $\frac{' }{28}$. $\frac{' }{29}$. = 2.512. Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning the 2d, H. 4, a. m.
 —An Hoar-Frost and Ice the 9th.—The 14th,
 N. E. 1^x.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{24}$, 30.2, S. b E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 18, 29.4, S.W. b W. 3. } 29.9.
 Coldest Day 14, 62, N. E. 1^x. }
 Warmest 6, 42, W. S. W. 2. } Mean Height 49 $\frac{25}{2}$.

A very mild Season, and few Disorders ; there were nevertheless some anginose, scarlet, and pustulary Fevers : Coughs also common.

D E C E M B E R.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 20th.

From the 1st to the 7th of *December* we had an easterly Wind, afterwards a north-west or south-west, sometimes also a north-east; from the 24th to the End the Wind was continually easterly, and often very cold; the Station of the Barometer was in general very high.

Rain 1. 8. $\frac{''}{9}$. $\frac{'}{14}$. $\frac{'}{15}$. $\frac{'}{16}$. $\frac{''}{17}$. $\frac{'}{18}$. 19. —

Dig. Dec.

Hail 14. = 1.514.

Great Hoar-Frosts very often this Month; a severe Ice also.

Greatest Height of ☉ 21, 30.6, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 17, 29.1, S.W. 2. } 30.0. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$.

Coldest Day 31, 73, E.N.E. 2^x. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{2}{29}$.
Warmest 8, 46, S.W. 3^x. }

The Season was yet exceeding healthy, and Disorders much more uncommon than usual: Coughs frequent, and even a great Number of convulsive ones amongst Children: Some Pleurifies, Quinsies, and Rheumatisms up and down.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year

Dig. Dec.

1743, = 20.908.



OF THE

A I R,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1744.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 3d. Full Moon the 18th.

THE Wind being easterly, almost during the whole Month, kept the Mercury in the Barometer very high; but, inclining generally to the North, it rendered the Atmosphere very dry and cold, and hence there was oftentimes a very severe Frost; nay, on the 28th and 29th the Sea itself, near the Shores, was frozen.

Rain $\frac{''' }{7}$. $\frac{' }{11}$. $\frac{' }{15}$. 30. — Snow 27. = 1.068. Dig. Dec.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{18}$, 30.6, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 7, 29.6, S. 2. } 30.0 $\frac{12}{30}$.

Coldest Day 29, 76, N. E. 1. } Mean Height 64 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest 11, 56, S. b E. 2. }

Almost

Almost every body was seized with a violent and troublesome Cough : Most severe Paroxysms of the Asthma, Pains in the Teeth, Hoarseness, and Sore-Throats, plagued Numbers : A Pleurisy or Peripneumony seized Numbers also, and some an Ophthalmy.—There was a Hooping-Cough very epidemic amongst the Children, to the Subduing of which Bleeding was more necessary than I ever remembered, and that even among very young Children, whose Blood was generally covered over with a thick Size. The Decoction of the Cort. Peruvian. also did not prove so effectual in this Case, which always happens, where the Blood is very thick and tenacious, and subject to an Inflammation ; upon which Account it is very improperly given to People in Pleurisies and Peripneumonies.

F E B R U A R Y.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 16th.

Both the Weather and the Wind was variable this Month ; but, blowing generally from the East, it kept the Barometer very high. In the Beginning of the Month there was now and then a Calm, and during the Whole of it the Atmosphere was dense, and often cold ; nevertheless there was but little Frost.

Rain

Rain $\frac{1}{7}$. $\frac{1}{8}$. 9. 11. 17. $\frac{11}{19}$. $\frac{11}{20}$. 21 — 23.
 $\frac{1}{24}$. 26. 28. 29. — Hail the 9th, N. b W. 1^x.

Dig. Dec.

— The 24th, N. W. 3. = 1.722.

A violent Circius the 24th, p. m. — An exceeding violent one the 28th at Night. — The 29th, a. m. — A very great and bright Halo about the Moon the 18th.

Greatest Height of ☿	13, 30.3, E. S. E. 2.	} Mean Height
Least	29, 29.2, N. W. b W. 4.	

Coldest Day	6, 67, E. 2.	} Mean Height 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmest	23, 49, W. S. W. 2 ^x .	

Some Small-pox, a scarlet miliary Eruption with a slight Fever, and also *rheumatic* Fevers here and there. — Almost every one was troubled with a violent Cough, which in several was altogether of the *catarrhal* Kind, nevertheless in a great many it was asthmatic; hence came on frequently a Peripneumony, and not uncommonly a Spitting of Blood, which indeed threw some Persons into a pulmonary Consumption. — The Hooping-Cough attacked even some grown Persons; the only Method of relieving whom was by repeated Bleeding and a gentle Emetic.

MARCH.

M A R C H.

New Moon the 3d. Full Moon the 17th.

There fell a great deal of Hail in the Beginning of *March*, the Wind being often north-westerly. From the 12th to the 23d the Wind stood between the East and the North, and, after that it was South-west. Towards the very End it was north-easterly. The Atmosphere was generally dry and cold.

Rain $\frac{''' }{1.}$ 2. $\frac{' }{3.}$ 4. $\frac{'' }{5.}$ 6. $\frac{' }{7.}$ $\frac{'' }{9.}$ 11. 23. 25.
 $\frac{' }{26.}$ $\frac{'' }{27.}$ 28. 30. — Hail 2. 3. 6. 7. 8. $\frac{' }{10.}$
 — Snow 8. $\frac{' }{31.}$ = 2.632. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 2d, N. W. b W. 4_x. — The 5th, S. W. b W. 4. — The 11th, N. W. b N. 4_x. — A very bright northern Light the 22d, H. 9, p. m. E. N. E. 2_x.

Greatest Height of ☿ 15, 30.1, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 5, 29.2. } 29.5 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Coldest Day 14, 62, N. N. E. 2. }
 Warmest 28, 46, W. S. W. 2. } Mean Height 55 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Some tertian and semi-tertian Fevers: An obstinate and very troublesome Cough everywhere, which often caused an Eruption of Blood from the Nostrils, and frequently from the Lungs; sometimes it was attended with a Peripneumony. — This brought on upon several a
 Consumption,

Consumption, especially upon such as had been before asthmatical. The Pleurisy and Rheumatism here and there; at the Close of the Month Pleuro-peripneumonies were very common.—The Blood which was drawn was very thick, and covered over with a very tenacious and yellow Size.

A P R I L.

New Moon the 1st. Full Moon the 15th:

In the Beginning of this Month there was a great Quantity of Snow and Hail, the Wind being north-easterly; presently came on a dirty southerly. From the 12th to the 16th it blew easterly, and then again north-easterly; but, towards the End, north-westerly. The Air was often very cold: Very great Hoar-Frosts very common in the Middle of the Month, nay, and sometimes Ice.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{6}$. $\frac{1}{7}$. $\frac{1}{8}$. $\frac{1}{9}$. $\frac{1}{10}$. $\frac{1}{12}$. $\frac{1}{15}$. $\frac{1}{22}$. $\frac{1}{28}$.

30. — Snow and Hail $\frac{1}{1}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{3}$. $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{9}$. $\frac{1}{26}$.

Dig. Dec.
= 3.390.

A Storm the 7th, p. m. S. 4x.—Ice the 14th and 15th.

Greatest Height of $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, 30.1, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ————— 5, 29.0, S. S. W. 3x. } 29.6 $\frac{3}{29}$.

Coldest Day 3, 65, N. N. E. 3. } Mean Height 50 $\frac{6}{29}$.
Warmest 24, 41, N. W. b W. 1. }

Pleurifies

Pleurifies and Peripneumonies very common, and frequently they raged united together. Several People were troubled with an Asthma, several with a Rheumatism, others with a bastard Pleurisy, and a very considerable Number with a very violent Cough. The Measles up and down; a great Number of Small-pox in the Neighbourhood, and in the hither Parts of *Cornwall*.—Not a few* tertian Fevers.—A Paraphrenitis more frequent than usual.

I scarce ever observed the Blood drawn from the Sick more dense and fizy than at this Time, and that frequently after a fourth, nay a sixth Bleeding.—This indeed I particularly took Notice of in the first Surgeon of the Navy-Hospital, who, in the Beginning of the Month, was carried off in a Paraphrenitis.

This good and ingenious Man was taken with a Shaking the 3d of *April* in the Morning, and, whilst he was visiting the Sick, being instantly seized with a very violent Shuddering, he went home, where being immediately pierced through with a most acute Pain in the Back, and the lower Part of his right Breast, he took to his Bed, and fell into a most violent Fever.—There was immediately drawn from him $\frac{3}{4}$ xvi of Blood, after which he chose to send for me.—I ordered an emollient Fomentation, and a laxative Enema, and also a good deal of Nitre and Sperma

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 20.

Ceti, and, besides, the Drinking freely of some warm diluting Liquor : The Pain raging still violently, I at Night ordered him to be again bled, to ℥xvi more, the Fomentation again, and an Enema of sweet Milk, with a good deal of Sea-Salt, which gave him two or three Stools : He then took an ℥ss of Diacodium, and 24 Drops of Tinct. Thebaic. — He made a Noise all Night, had a very difficult Respiration, and, being tormented with a dry, little Cough, expectorated nothing at all. — On the fourth Day I visited him early in the Morning, and there were taken from him ℥xiv of Blood ; emollient Fomentations and Cataplasms were also applied, and soon after an emollient Enema thrown up ; which being again rejected, he took an anodyne Draught : By this every Thing was quieted for some Hours, and in the Evening he slept. — A treacherous Truce this however ! He passed the Night in the greatest Uneasiness : The Fever ran very high, the Breathing short, interrupted, and very difficult, the Pain exceeding acute, vast Thirst, and Tongue dry. — On the 5th of *April* therefore, H. 9, a. m. Bleeding was repeated to at least ℥xii ; besides, he took ℥x of *Manna*, with an ℥ss of *Sal. Mirabil. Glauber.* in Water-Gruel : This occasioned three or four Stools ; nevertheless the Pain was still very violent, the Pulse exceeding quick, but slender, and yet very tense : The Anodynes

were twice repeated that Night, which procured some Sleep, but that very disturbed.—When I found that every Thing proved ineffectual, I ordered Camphire, with Nitre, ℞c. and the saliné Draughts, with Sal. C. C. the Juice of Lemons, ℞c. to be given, in order that I might remove the Disorder by Sweating : I moreover directed Blisters to be applied to the Thighs and the Back. — My Patient had a small, unequal Sweat, but presently came on a Shivering, and a vast Pain in the Back and Side ; so that he now not only made a great Outcry, but was also quite mad. — Therefore a fifth Time, namely, on the 6th Day in the Afternoon, he was blooded again to about $\frac{3}{4}$ xv. After this we had Recourse to Fomentations, Clysters, and Anodynes, which produced some Sleep ; but then a vast Languor and Sleep came on. — After six or eight Hours he grew very cold, and fell into a Shivering, made a Noise, and was quite delirious, crying out that he was tormented with Flames and Swords in his right Side ; (I, to my great Sorrow, perceived the * Hypochondrium to be very hard, but drawn back ;) in the mean Time he drew his Breath with the utmost Effort, as if he had been running with the greatest Speed, but at the same Time with the utmost Anguish, and as if stabbed with a Sword ;

* Si Septum transversum percussum est, Præcordia sursum contrahuntur. *Cels. Lib. 5, C. 26.*

he painfully laboured to utter a Sigh.—Being intirely at a Loss what I should do, I advised a sixth Bleeding, to about $\frac{3}{4}$ xii, and repeated the *Cataplasms* and *Anodynes*.—An Heaviness, Tremor, Twitching of the Tendons, and Singultus, came on; however he declared himself to be relieved: He lay in general pretty quiet, but at the same Time muttering some strange, incoherent Stuff.—A coldish Sweat seized his Forehead; whilst his Cheeks burned with a most violent Scarlet, his Nails became livid, and his Hands cold; he nevertheless moved more easily, nay, he raised himself up in the Bed of his own Accord, imagining himself to be much better, if the great Difficulty of Breathing, and the great Pain of his Side, which he had always, was removed.—As to myself, however, I plainly perceived that he was a dying Man, the Septum Transversum being mortified; notwithstanding, between Dosing, Singultus, and a Delirium, he spun out the Night; and on the 7th of the Month, a little before Noon, this Person, deserving of a longer Life, if any one could be so, expired. — Immediately after his Decease, the whole right Side, as far as even the *Os Ilium*, was quite livid, and looked as if it had been from a Contusion. This Case was evidently *paraphrenitic* *, Accounts of which

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 240.

are rarely met with in medical Writers; altho' I am of Opinion, that they much oftener happen than is commonly thought.

There were drawn from this Person, within the Space of four Days, almost an hundred Ounces of Blood, of which each Portion was exceedingly fizy, nay, the very last, altho' the Crassamentum (like some small globular Island, which was almost quite under Water) floated in a great deal of very thin Lymph, and was covered over with so strong a Buff, that you could scarce penetrate it with a * Pen-knife.

M A Y.

New Moon the 1st. Full Moon the 15th.

New Moon the 30th.

An easterly Wind prevailed during this Month; but from the 19th to the 24th it blew westerly. The Air was very dry, and towards the End very warm. — The Season in general was very mild.

Rain $\frac{''}{3}$. 8. $\frac{'}{10}$. 11. 12. $\frac{''}{13}$. 18. 21. $\frac{'}{22}$. —

Dig. Dec.

Hail 13. = 1.236.

Thunder and Lightning the 3d, at Night.

Greatest Height of	8	15, 30.1, E. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	22, 29.2, S. W. 3.	
			29.6 $\frac{26}{100}$.

Coldest Day	14, 47, E. N. E. 2.	} Mean Height 36 $\frac{6}{100}$.
Warmest	30, 20, E. N. E. 1.	

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 188.

Intermittent

ripneumonies, and some Anginas : The Small-pox epidemical, and sometimes very malignant, as being sometimes attended with *Petechiæ* and an *Hæmorrhage*.

J U L Y.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

In the Beginning of this Month there was a good deal of Rain, but little afterwards : The Atmosphere was generally dense, and the Wind variable ; sometimes a Calm.—From the 16th to the 22d the Wind blew easterly.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{3}$. 4. 6. $\frac{1}{8}$. 9. $\frac{1}{10}$. $\frac{11}{22}$. 24. 30.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 1.324.

A small Storm the 3d, p. m. S.W. b W. 4x.

Greatest Height of	☾ 7, 30.0, N.N.W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	3, 29.2.	
Coldest Day	4, 36, W.N.W. 1.	} Mean Height 29 $\frac{4}{29}$.
Warmest	20, 22, E. 1x.	

The Small-pox, which were now epidemical, were not a little fatal, being often small, black, and pitted in the Middle of the Pustules with a livid or black little Trench. — Sometimes they discharged a crude Ichor, which eat away the Flesh under it, and even occasioned a Gangrene. —The Tongue and Fauces, at the Decline of the Disease, were very foul, and frequently exceedingly rough and black ; to which was very often

often added a profuse Diarrhœa; and sometimes the Tragedy concluded in the Manner of a Peripneumony. — The Sick however expectorated very largely, especially in the Beginning of the Disease. If any Kind of Medicines were of Service, in these malignant Small-pox, they were the rough *Alexipharmacs*, with a good deal of * acid in them; I very frequently made use of the *Alexipharmac Tincture* of the *Bark*, with a considerable Quantity of Elix. or Spirit. Vitriol.; frequently *French Claret*, with the Addition of those Acids, especially at the Decline of the Fever: In the mean Time I prescribe plentiful Dilution, and acidulated, with a demulcent and proper Kind of Diet. These Things sometimes are of very great Service; but, in general, grim Death was the constant Attendant of the black Small-pox.

When, upon the Coming-on of the Disease, the Small-pox appear livid, or too little acuminated, and the Fever comes on too slowly, some generous Cardiac Medicines are then to be given, and Blisters moreover ought to be applied, notwithstanding all that *Sydenham*, and his Followers, (among whom I myself am so in a great many Things) say against it. In such a Case *Crocus*, and *Pulv. Contrayerv. C. Moschus*, and *Theriaca Androm.* nay, some sweet Wine,

* *Essay on Fevers*, (Chapter of the Small-pox) Page 151.

are seasonable. — Musk has a most amazing Power of driving out the Small-pox thro' the Skin, at the same Time it does not heat too much. If the Pustules are crude, or altogether watery, I give some Myrrh, which is very effectual in the Maturation of them. — When however the Blood-vessels are turgid, the Fever runs very high, and every Thing is in an highly inflammatory State, to administer Things of this Kind would be acting not like a prudent but a mad Physician, who devoted his Patients to the Grave: — I wish that I had never seen any Thing of this Kind. Upon the Whole, therefore, no Medicine whatever is always to be given in this Disease, or indeed in any other.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

In the Beginning of *August* the Weather was very favourable, but, from the 11th home to the End, it was generally rainy, and cold, the Wind changing now and then. In the Beginning of the Month great Dews fell.

Rain 1. 3. 11 — 14. 15. 16. ^{///}17. 19. 22. 23.
^{///}25. 26. 27. 29. 31. = 2.074. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 17th, at Night, S. W. 4. — The 28th, W. S. W. 4_x. — The 31st, early in the Morning,

Morning, S. W. 4. — Thunder and Lightning the 13th in the Evening.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{18}$, 30.0, N.W. b W. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 18, 29.1, S. W. 3^x. } 29.6 $\frac{8}{29}$.

Coldest Day 30, 41, N. W. 2. } Mean Height 31 $\frac{28}{29}$.
Warmest 5, 25, N.W. b W. 1. }

A great many Small-pox : Intermitting Fevers here and there : Coughs common towards the End of the Month : Some Quinsseys : Very few Funerals, excepting such as died in the Small-pox.

SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 25th.

This Month was very cold and wet, the south-west Wind raging frequently. From the 17th to the 24th there was a furious south-easterly Wind, which kept the Barometer low ; but the Tides were very high and irregular.—The 26th there was a violent Storm in the Morning, E. S. E. 4_x. At Noon S. S. E. 4, in the Evening, S. S. W. 4^x, which occasioned prodigious large Waves to roll in, and an exceeding high Tide, which overflowed all the Shores far and near ; indeed it was by far much greater than had ever been seen here before *.

Rain 1. $\frac{1}{3}$. 4. $\frac{1}{5}$. 6. $\frac{1}{7}$. 9. $\frac{1}{10}$. 11. $\frac{1}{12}$. 13. 15.
 $\frac{1}{17}$. 18. $\frac{1}{20}$. $\frac{1}{21}$. $\frac{1}{24}$. $\frac{1}{26}$. $\frac{1}{27}$. 30. = 4.470. Dig. Dec.

* See Vol. I, Page 18.

A very large Halo about the Moon the 8th,
H. 8. p. m.

Greatest Height of ☿ 2, 29.9, W.N.W. 2. } Mean Height
Least ——— 26, 28.9. } 29.3 $\frac{4}{5}$.

Coldest Day 30, 48, N. W. 1. } Mean Height 39 $\frac{10}{25}$.
Warmest 9, 34, S. S.W. 3. }

A great many Small-pox, however they were now somewhat milder: The Measles up and down; Undoubtedly there were but few Disorders in this Place; nevertheless some Persons were plagued with the Colic, the Rheumatism, and a Cough; a great many with Fluxes.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 23d.

The Weather was very stormy and dirty this Month; almost incessant Rain, and vast Deluges every-where. A south-westerly Wind raged very often, but frequently there intervened a north-west; not uncommonly also a south-east, and on the 12th and 13th a cold north-east.

Rain	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	10.	11.	$\frac{1}{14}$	15.
	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	24.	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	30.	31.	

Dig. Dec.
= 5.608.

A slight Storm the 2d, S. W. 4_x. — A very violent one the 3d at Night, W. S. W. 4^x. — The 4th, a. m. W. b N. 4. — The 8th in the Evening,

Evening, S. W. 4_x.—The 9th, S. W. 4.—The 22d, early in the Morning, W. S. W. 4_x.—Thunder and Lightning the 3d at Night.—Inceffant Thunder and Lightning at Night the 22d, S. W. 4.—A very high Tide the 9th.

Greatest Height of	☿	13, 30.2, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	4, 28.6.	
			29.4 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldest Day	13, 60, Frost.	} Mean Height 48.
Warmest	19, 42, S. W. b W. 3.	

The Small-pox here and there : Gripings and Fluxes seized Numbers, which I believe was for the chief Part owing to the Drinking of new-made Cyder.—For the Apples, upon Account of the great Wet, very soon grow putrid, and hence are more apt to occasion a Diarrhœa, than if they were firmer, and contained a more generous Juice.—Violent Coughs, and very common, and from hence arose sometimes a Peripneumony, or a Pleurisy ; —bastard Peripneumonies also were not uncommon. Some putrid Fevers : In general however acute Disorders were much fewer than any one would imagine, considering the unfavourable Season. Probably the frequent Storms dissipated the noxious and sickly Congestions of the Atmosphere, in the same Manner as the violent Agitation of the Ocean prevents the Putrescence of the Sea.

N O V E M B E R.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 23d.

In the Beginning of this Month we had a rainy, and sometimes a stormy Season. The Wind was frequently north-west, not uncommonly south-west; from the 10th to the 21st north-east; now and then a Calm, then a tempestuous south-west Wind to the 25th; afterwards a north-east, and fair sun-shine Weather.

Rain 1. ^{///} 2. ^{///} 3. ^{///} 4. 5. 6. ^{///} 7. ^{///} 8. ^{///} 9. 11. 13.
^{///} 16. ^{///} 22. ^{///} 23. ^{///} 24. 25. — Snow and Hail 9. 17.
 — Sleet the 20th at Night. = 3.740.
 Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 2d, at Noon, S. W. 4_x. — The 6th, at Night, S. W. 4_x. — The 22d ditto, S. b W. 4. — A violent Wind Circius the 17th. — A smart Frost from the 17th to the 21st.

Greatest Height of ☿ 29, 30.5, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 23, 28.7, S. b W. 3_x. } 29.7 $\frac{6}{28}$.
 Coldest Day 20, 69, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Warmest 7, 44, S. W. 1_x. }

Pleurifies and peripneumonic Fevers, as moreover Intermittents, and the Small-pox, up and down. — Several Rheumatisms, Coughs, Pains in the Teeth, Fauces, with a Swelling of the Glands, very common. — Numbers were troubled with the Colic, partly owing to the
 Drinking

Drinking new Cyder, and partly to the superabundant and acrid Bile; the Gripings were often very severe, with a very great Heat of Urine.

D E C E M B E R.

Full Moon the 8th. New Moon the 22d.

The Barometer stood high during this Month, but the Air was generally very dense, and often very cold; but towards the Conclusion it was much milder.—In the Beginning of *December* the Wind was frequently north-easterly, but at the End north-westerly and south-westerly, and sometimes quite lulled.

Rain $\frac{1}{8}$. $\frac{1}{9}$. $\frac{1}{10}$. 11. 17. $\frac{1}{20}$. 21. $\frac{1}{22}$. 23. 25.
Dig. Dec.
 28. ——— Hail 12. ——— Snow 13. = 1.394.

A Storm the 11th, p. m. lasting till Midnight, N. W. b N. 4. — *A. B.* the 14th, H. 9, p. m. N. E. b N. 1. — The 24th, in the Evening, N. W. 2_x.

Greatest Height of	8	14, 30.6, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	————	11, 29.3.	
Coldest Day	14, 70,	very severe Frost.	} Mean Height
Warmest	23, 50,	S. W. b S. 3.	
			57 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Several colical Disorders, some owing to the Acrimony of the Bile, a great many more nevertheless from drinking bad Cyder, and such as had not been well purged from the Lees.—

In

In such Persons, the Bowels are generally laxative, and there often comes on a mucous Dysentery, frequently a bilious, sometimes a bloody.

Innumerable Coughs, with a Swelling of the Fauces, Cheeks, and Parotids.—The Peripneumony up and down.—The *catarrhal* Fever very common, which was frequently cured by a large Discharge of thick and high-coloured Urine.

A particular Kind of a *catarrhal*, malignant Fever raged greatly amongst the *French* and *Spanish* Prisoners, and destroyed Numbers of them : Frequently *Petechiæ*, not uncommonly Parotids, and often angry, watery Pustules, were the Attendants of it. This Fever began chiefly with a Pain of the Head, Back, and the Region of the Præcordia ; immediately came on a Phrensy, a short, sighing Kind of Respiration, a Tremor, Subfultus, and, in a very short Time, Death.

The whole Quantity of Rain for the Year

Dig. Dec.

1744 = 31.444.



OF THE

A I R,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1745.

J A N U A R Y.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 21st.

N the Beginning of the Year the Barometer stood high, the Wind was frequently north-easterly, often also we had a very cold south-easterly Wind, which frequently produced a smart Frost. After the 20th of this Month it blew at one Time south-westerly, at another Time north-westerly. The Atmosphere was generally very humid, especially upon the Melting of the Ice and Snow.

Rain 3. 4. $\frac{'''}{10}$. $\frac{''}{11}$. $\frac{''}{12}$. 13. 20. $\frac{''}{21}$. 22. 23.

$\frac{''}{25}$.

$\frac{''}{25}$. $\frac{'}{27}$. $\frac{''}{28}$. 30. — Snow $\frac{''}{9}$. 17. — Hail 27.

Dig. Dec.

31. = 2.910.

A violent Storm, with continual Snow, the 9th, S. E. 4.

Greatest Height of	☿ 1, 30.4, N. 2.	} Mean Height
Least	26, 28.7, S. W. 3.	
		29.6 $\frac{23}{30}$.

Coldest Day	9, 69, S. E. 4.	} Mean Height 61 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	25, 54, S. W. 3.	

Colics still up and down : Rheumatisms, Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies, both true, and of the bastard Kind, here and there : A great many Persons were plagued with Swellings of the Fauces, Cheeks, Parotids, nay, and often of the Head ; to which were generally added a Cough and Rheums : Ophthalmies common.

The malignant, *catarrhal* Fever was now exceeding rife, and destroyed a great Number of the Prisoners ; and also not uncommonly those of our own People, who were much conversant with them. — Several lingered on a long Time in it, but more frequently it proved more acute, and suffocated Persons in the Manner of a Peripneumony or a Quinsy ; — frequently also Petechiæ attended it, and often a bloody Dysentery. — These however observed no certain Time or Period. — Many of those People were seized with a Mortification of their Feet, owing perhaps to the Cold and their own Beastliness.

F E B R U A R Y.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 20th.

This Month was very cold, the Wind blowing very often north-easterly, sometimes south-easterly, and very seldom south-westerly. The Atmosphere was always dry and thin; now and then a most sharp Frost: In the Middle of *February* the Station of the Barometer was very high.

Rain $\frac{1}{5}$. 9. $\frac{1}{14}$. 19. 22. — Hail 2. 6. 23.
— Snow $\frac{1}{26}$. 28. = 0.838.

A large Fall of Snow the 26th, altho' the Wind was W. S. W. 3, Therm. 70.—A great *A. B.* the 9th, H. 10, at Night, N. N. E. 1.—A small one, H. 7. p. m. E. N. E. 2^x.

Greatest Height of	8	18, 30.6, E. N. E. 2 ^x .	} Mean Height
Least	—	5, 29.2, S. E. 1 ^x .	
			29.8 $\frac{2}{8}$.
Coldest Day	25, 75,	N. E. b N. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height 65 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Warmest	15, 58,	E. S. E. 2.	

Several People laboured under a very violent Asthma: Coughs, Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies very common, nay, and often very severe, there being a difficult and very sparing Expectoration.—The Blood that was drawn was very fizy, and covered over with a thick Buff; but the Serum was greenish or yellowish, but very thin.—This also was observable in the

Rheumatism, which very violently, as well as for a long Time, tormented Numbers.

The malignant, catarrhal Fever, still raged among the Prisoners, and made vast Havock ; it seized the Nurses, that attended the Sick, and also some of the Surgeons, and even carried them off. — Frequently at the Height of the Fever, and often also at the Conclusion, there broke out watery, angry, and often livid Pustules, sometimes darkish and black Spots, and frequently *Aphthæ*. — None of those Things however seemed to be of any great Service ; for a plentiful Expectoration (provided it be not livid, sanious, foetid, which too frequently happens) is of far greater Consequence to the Patient, as is also a mild and equally-diffused Sweat. — I dread however always a profuse one, which, being frequently oily, and then turning into a cold one, at length proves fatal, and that infallibly, if a Shivering comes on. — In such a Case nothing is more serviceable than some red Wine, with Spices boiled in it, — especially if a Diarrhœa, whether of the mucous or bloody Kind, a Thing which often happens, calls for it.

M A R C H.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 22d.

The Weather was very rainy and dirty in the Beginning of *March*, which rendered the Atmosphere

phere very dense and moist. The Wind was very often south-south-west, frequently north-west, and sometimes south-east.

Rain $\frac{''' }{4.}$ $\frac{' }{5.}$ $\frac{' }{6.}$ $\frac{' }{7.}$ $\frac{''' }{8.}$ $\frac{''' }{9.}$ $\frac{''' }{10.}$ $\frac{''' }{11.}$ $\frac{'' }{13.}$ 15—17.

$\frac{'' }{24.}$ 25. 27. $\frac{' }{28.}$ $\frac{' }{29.}$ ——— Hail and Snow $\frac{' }{1.}$ 2.

Dig. Dec.

3. = 4.694.

A Storm early in the Morning of the 1st, W. S. W. 4.—The 9th, at Night, S. W. b S. 4_x. —The 29th, at Night, N. W. — Very great Fogs from the 24th to the 27th.

Greatest Height of ☿	25, 30.0, N. W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	10, 29.1, W. 3.	

29.5 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldest Day	2, 64, S. W. b W. 2, Snow.	} Mean Height
Warmest	21, 42, N. 1.	

51 $\frac{4}{30}$.

Coughs very common : Swellings of the Neck, Cheeks, and Head every-where : A great many *catarrhal* Fevers. —The malignant Kind raged very greatly amongst the Prisoners and our own Sailors. —Not a few Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies both of the true and spurious Kind.

A P R I L.

Full Moon the 5th: New Moon the 20th.

This Month was also rainy, and a cold north-west Wind blew in the Beginning of it. From the 14th to the 28th the Wind was almost con-

stantly north-easterly, attended nevertheless frequently with Rain, and that very cold.

Rain 1. 3. 4. $\frac{1}{5}$. 6. $\frac{11}{8}$. 9. $\frac{11}{10}$. $\frac{11}{11}$. 12. 13.
 17. $\frac{11}{20}$. $\frac{11}{21}$. $\frac{11}{22}$. $\frac{1}{23}$. 25. $\frac{11}{26}$. $\frac{11}{28}$. $\frac{11}{29}$. ——— Vio-
 Dig. Dec.
 olent Hail 7. 11. = 3.912.

A violent Circius all Night the 3d.—A very large Halo about the Moon the 2d, H. 10, at Night.—A very stinking Fog all Day the 13th, S. 1_x.—Ice every-where the 27th in the Morning, E. N. E. 2.

Greatest Height of $\S$ 16, 30.1, E. N. E. 2_x. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 21, 28.8, N. 2_x. } 29.5.

Coldest Day 27, 55. }
 Warmest 14, 40, E. 1. } Mean Height 48 $\frac{1}{3}$.

The Rheumatism up and down: The Sciatica, and that too very violent, more rife than usual: A great many People were seized with Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies as well true as the bastard Kind: Coughs, Swellings of the Fauces, and Pains of the Teeth, with a Soreness of the Throat, attacked Numbers: Some intermitting Fevers, and, among the younger People, some Measles and scarlet Fevers.

The *catarrhal* Fever still continued, in which the Sick frequently lingered on a long Time, but more frequently it finished its Course in a short Time: Towards the Conclusion of it People generally had a very large Expectoration of viscid,

viscid, salt Phlegm, often without any Cough, frequently with a troublesome Cough, which gave great Relief. The Urine in general was crude, seldom very high-coloured; Tongue whitish, but scarce ever black or furred; a slight Delirium now, or a Silliness, always came on at the State of the Disease. — The *catarrhal*, malignant Fever as yet destroyed Numbers.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 20th.

The Weather was sufficiently mild in the Beginning of this Month, the Wind blowing easterly; but after the 10th it was moist and cold, and the Wind almost constantly south-west.

Rain 2. 11 — 15. $\frac{1}{16}$. 17. $\frac{1}{18}$. $\frac{2}{19}$. 20 — 31.

Dig. Dec.

—Hail 16.—19. a. m. = 1.732.

A Storm the 16th, early in the Morning, S. W. 4x. — Thunder and Lightning the 19th, a. m.

Greatest Height of ☿	5, 30.0, E. N. E. 2x.	} Mean Height
Least	16, 28.9.	

29.4 $\frac{26}{31}$.

Coldest Day	20, 48, W. b N. 2x.	} Mean Height 40 $\frac{8}{31}$.
Warmest	6, 33, E. 2.	

The Measles and scarlet Fevers were epidemic here and in the Neighbourhood: They were very often attended with a Cough, and

peripneumonic Symptoms, to the Relief of which nothing proved more opportune than Bleeding.

Several *catarrhal* Fevers still, some of which were dangerous and tedious.—The Urine was generally very crude, and now and then wheyish, throwing down no Sediment at all during the Course of the Disease.—The Tongue in general was moist, but foul, and of a dirty Colour; the Expectoration generally large, and that always propitious.—On the contrary, where the Tongue was black and dry, and the Expectoration but very sparing, the Patients seldom recovered; for presently they became short-breathed, delirious, shivering, seized with a Palpitation, and at length yielding under the Force of their Disorder, unless relieved by Blistering and a plentiful Sweat, which (I know not how) it was difficult to procure. A Looseness also frequently was of very great Service to the Sick.—An Heaviness and Lightness in the Head also were almost constantly observable in the Beginning of this Fever, and also a slight Delirium and Deafness in the Advance of it, and, thro' the whole Course of it, a very great Spitting, altho' sometimes there was not the least Cough.—So that Nature always aimed at a Crisis by the salival Ducts.

The Small-pox, miliary and also pustulary Fevers,

Fevers, here and there : The Itch common : Some Ophthalmies and Quinseys.

A particular Kind of bastard Peripneumony, which often lasted for a very long Time, and at last carried off the Sick in the Manner of a slow nervous Fever, altho' in the Beginning there was no great Inflammation, was common.—The Blood of those People, when it was drawn, was in general found to be for the most Part thin and florid, which is always a bad Symptom ; nor did such Persons bear a large Loss of it without very great Risk of their Life, altho' Breathing appeared difficult, and there was a great Load upon the Breast ; and yet it was surprising how those People were immediately weakened * by the Taking-off a little Blood.—This Disorder prevailed chiefly thro' the southern Parts of this County, and perhaps was nothing else than the *catarrhal Epidemic* chiefly turned upon the Lungs. — *Camphire, Saffron, Lap. Contrayerv. Gum. Ammoniac. Oxy mel scillitic.* with very thin mustard-feed Whey, were the most suitable Remedies, and Blisters also were very serviceable.—Few Persons, who had an Eruption of Pustules at the Close, and a Sweat, died in it.

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 225.

J U N E.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 18th.

This Month also was very cold and rainy, the south-west Wind blowing very often, and often the north-west; however the Wind was south-easterly from the 21st to the 24th.—The Atmosphere was very dense and humid, and the Weather melancholy; indeed every Thing was so wet and dirty, that any one would have taken it for Winter rather than Summer. A Butterfly, nay, a common Fly, was very seldom if ever seen; and all Things were in a quite torpid State.

Rain	1.	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	8.	9—13.	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	19.	
	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	27.	28.	Dig. Dec.			
	= 2.760.									

Very terrible Thunder and Lightning the 22d at Night between Ten and Twelve, which Storm raged far and near.

Greatest Height of ☿	18, 29.8, W.N.W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	25, 29.2, S.W. 3x.	
Coldest Day	12, 48, W.N.W. 2.	} Mean Height 37 $\frac{1}{30}$.
Warmest	22, 24, S.E. 2x.	

The Measles were still very rife, with which even grown Persons themselves were also seized: Rheumatisms, Swellings of the Fauces, Quinsies, and Coughs, were common: Intermitting Fevers up and down,

The

The malignant, putrid Fever, often attended with red Pustules, and frequently with Petechiæ, now raged very greatly. — There were also prodigious Hæmorrhages from the Mouth, Nostrils, and Uterus, especially when there were very large livid, black, or violet-coloured Spots *. — In the Beginning there came on a slight Shivering, presently after a Pain, with an Heaviness and Giddiness in the Head; several had a Nausea and Vomiting; immediately there came on in every body a very great Oppression of the Præcordia, and a very troublesome Anxiety, so as to make them always restless, which infallibly brought on a Delirium, and at length a Lethargy. The Urine in general was very crude and limpid, having seldom any Sediment; but towards the Close depositing some livid or bran-like Matter, and sometimes that which was quite black. The Tongue, Teeth, and Fauces were black, dry, and furred, and the Breath was exceeding offensive. — Several were seized with a mucous or blackish Diarrhœa, with sometimes Streaks of Blood. — Numbers struggled long with their Disease, but several fell a Sacrifice to it within eight Days; nor indeed were there several Instances wanting of such Persons as quite got the better of it.

This Disorder chiefly raged amongst the Pri-

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 96.

soners and our own Sailors, and also several Persons in the Neighbourhood were attacked by it; — whether this was occasioned by the Contagion, or from the very Constitution itself of the Atmosphere, is what I am not certain of; for this Disease appeared to be very little infectious, except in the very Hospitals themselves. Every one was troubled every-where with a great Weakness and Loss of Spirits, and that even amongst those Persons who were well,

J U L Y.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 18th.

Now at length the Summer made its Appearance. There was but little Rain, except in the very Beginning and towards the End of the Month; the Wind was generally northerly, and very seldom southerly. The Sun was frequently warm, which made the Atmosphere much more thin, and by far drier. — Now and then there were very great Dews, and sometimes Fogs, the Wind blowing very gently.

	$\frac{''}{1}$	2.	3.	18.	19.	$\frac{'}{27}$	$\frac{'''}{28}$	Dig. Dec.
Rain	1.	2.	3.	18.	19.	27.	28.	= 1.208.
Greatest Height of ☿	30,	30.0,	N. b W. 2.	} Mean Height				
Least	1,	29.2,	S. W. b S. 2.					
Coldest Day	30,	36.	} Mean Height 28 $\frac{1}{3}$.					
Warmest	13,	22,						

Some intermitting Fevers, some Peripneumonies, a great many Ophthalmies. — The Measles

Measles epidemic, and frequently fatal; a violent Cough and hectic Fever generally attended, and continued a long Time; several Times a Flux, and that too a colliquative one, followed upon the Departure of the Measles; not uncommonly an Ophthalmy, a Quinsey, and Ulcerations of the Fauces; sometimes a Parotitis, with an Erysipelas in the Head. I have more than once during this Month observed a Mortification of the Fauces and Mouth, and besides a Caries of the Cheeks and the Os Vomeris, which occasioned a very painful Kind of Death, and that too after the Measles.

The putrid, malignant Fever, which had long raged, still prevailed, but chiefly amongst the Sailors and Prisoners, and that often attended with small Spots, dark or blackish; sometimes with black and blue Pimples all over the Body; and frequently large corroding Pustules broke out: Now also the Sick were more troubled with a Vomiting than before, which was very soon succeeded by a violent Diarrhœa; besides which frequently they fell into much more profuse Sweats, but those were in all Appearance so far from being serviceable, that they rather occasioned a very great Loss of Strength. — If however the Looseness was too suddenly checked, it most infallibly soon brought on a Delirium, or a profound Lethargy, with an hard Swelling of the Abdomen, and a Singultus,

gultus, than which there was not a more fatal Symptom. Every one almost at the State of the Disease was more or less delirious, and always had a Deafness. — Whatever Blood was drawn had a bright red, florid Appearance, or else a livid and blackish, and was covered over with a greenish or livid Mucus, and was always by far too much dissolved*. — This Fever appeared to me to be almost of the very same Nature with that malignant one which I have described in the Year 1740, and therefore I used the same Course of Medicine (thro' the Blessing of God) with a great deal of Success.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 1st. New Moon the 16th.

Full Moon the 30th.

From the 3d Day of the Month to the 17th a great deal of Rain fell, and there was a melancholy Atmosphere: In the Beginning the Wind was south-easterly; afterwards south-westerly; — after this, home to the End, we had a fair sun-shine Set of Weather, which was very agreeable to the Harvest-People. There now also fell very great Dews; and at length innumerable Grasshoppers chirped merrily; moreover the Flies also, reviving as it were at

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 108.

this Season, flew about every-where, and proved very troublesome.

Rain	$\frac{''' }{4.}$	$\frac{'' }{5.}$	$\frac{''' }{6.}$	$\frac{'' }{8.}$	$\frac{'' }{9.}$	$\frac{'}{10.}$	$\frac{'}{11.}$	$\frac{'}{12.}$	$\frac{'}{13.}$	$\frac{''' }{14.}$	$\frac{''' }{15.}$
	Dig. Dec.										
$\frac{'}{16.}$	20.	21.	23.	= 3.516.							

Much Lightning and a Storm the 8th at Night, S. S. W. 4x.—The 9th, in the Morning, a Storm, S. W. b W. 4.—The 15th, at Night, S. S. W. 4x.—Great Fogs the 24th, 27th, and 28th.

Greatest Height of ☉	28, 30.0, N. N. W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	9, 29.0, S. W. b W. 4.	
		29.5 $\frac{6}{31}$.
Coldest Day	17, 40, W. b S. 3.	} Mean Height 32 $\frac{23}{31}$.
Warmest	3, 25, E. S. E. 1.	

The Measles common : The Small-pox scattered up and down, but of a milder Kind : Several Ophthalmies : Dysenteries also here and there.—The malignant Fever still raged amongst the Sailors and Prisoners, however it was less common at other Places ; nor was it so often attended with Petechiæ.

S E P T E M B E R.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 29th.

In the Beginning of *September* there was frequent Rain ; but from the 8th to the 28th (unless on the 16th) there was none at all : Fogs in the mean Time very often, and very great Dews. In the Middle of the Month the
Sun

Sun was very scorching ; and yet a very great Hoar-Frost on the 20th. The Wind during the whole Month was almost easterly, and from the 20th to the 28th very brisk.

Rain $\frac{''}{2}$. 3. 4. $\frac{'}{5}$. 7. 8. $\frac{'}{16}$. 28. 29. $\frac{'}{30}$.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 1.078.

Thunder and Lightning in the Morning of the 28th.—A Storm the 22d, E. S. E. 4_x.—A very great Halo about the Moon the 26th at Night.

Greatest Height of ☿	11, 30.1, E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	2, 29.2, S. b E. 2.	
Coldest Day	24, 46, E. 3.	} Mean Height 35 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Warmest	15, 26, E. S. E. 1.	

The Small-pox rife : Diarrhœas and the Colic up and down : Some bloody Dysenteries.—Several People still laboured under a putrid malignant Fever, with Petechiæ, Delirium, Singultus, &c.—Many were plagued with a most violent Asthma, and several others with a Swelling of the Fauces, Cheeks, and Parotids : Many Ophthalmies.

The Measles were common, even amongst grown Persons, and carried off several ; frequently in the Manner of a Peripneumony, often in that of a slow Hæctic : It was no uncommon Thing for a bloody Dysentery to attend it, but much more for a profuse mucous Diarrhœa to do so ; sometimes there were very terrible

Ulcers

boured under a bastard Peripneumony, and some were struck with an Apoplexy. Coughs, Rheums, Head-achs, and catarrhal Fevers, in great Number : Slow and nervous Fevers not uncommon.

N O V E M B E R.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 28th.

The Wind was easterly to the 14th of the Month, generally inclining to the North, then north-easterly, and presently succeeded a violent southerly Wind, which brought much Rain with it, and a little after however a cold north-easterly Wind returned ; at the very Conclusion of the Month it blew south-westerly. The Atmosphere in general was very cold, dense, and moist.

Rain	1.	$\frac{1}{2}$	12.	13.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$
	23.	$\frac{1}{2}$	26.	30.	—	Snow	15.	16.	=	3.522.

Dig. Dec.

Much Lightning without Thunder the 1st at Night, S. E. 1^x.—A Storm the 18th, S. bW. 4. —The 19th, p. m. S. W. 4^x.—A violent Cir-
 cius the 19th at Night. — A very sudden and great Fall of the Barometer on the 18th, viz. from 29.7 to 28.8, and that within six or eight Hours. — A severe Frost the 16th, 17th, 21st, and 25th.—A very thick and stinking Fog the 23d, p. m.

Greatest Height of ☿	6, 30.3, E. N. E. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height
Least	19, 28.7, N. W. 4 ^x .	
Coldest Day	16, 71, N. b W. 1.	} Mean Height 57 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest	1, 46, S. E. 1 ^x .	

The Small-pox every-where epidemical, and at present some of a very bad Kind ; however they were very favourable during all the Autumn : Several Ophthalmies, and obstinate De-fluxions from the Eyes :—Some Pleurifies and Peripneumonies.

In the Beginning of the Month a Kind of catarrhal Fever returned again, or rather attacked People again, who were troubled with a violent Pain of the Head and Oppression at the Breast, a continual Nausea, or phlegmatic Reaching ; the Pulse was very quick, low, but seldom tense—the Tongue foul, and of a mud Colour, but scarcely ever dry—the Urine very turbid, depositing thro' the whole Course of the Disease a very pale, but yellowish, and large Sediment.—Every one expectorated very largely.—The Blood which was drawn was very seldom very tenacious, but sometimes somewhat fizy. All the Sick laboured under a Giddiness and too great a Drowsiness : Some were relieved by a gentle Diarrhœa, some by a mild, equal Sweat, but many more by a very free Expectoration after a previous Bleeding, and the giving an Emetic, where it is the Business of Art to second Nature.

DECEM-

D E C E M B E R.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 27th.

In the Beginning of *December* the Wind was north-easterly, and the Weather was dry and cold. From the 11th to the 15th we had a rainy, south-easterly Wind, and a little afterwards a violent southerly; towards the Close of the Month it was easterly: The Atmosphere was very dense, and, about the Middle of the Month, very moist.

Rain 1. 11. 12. $\frac{''' }{13}$. $\frac{''' }{14}$. 15. $\frac{' }{16}$. 17. 19. 20.
 $\frac{''' }{21}$. 22. $\frac{' }{23}$ — $\frac{' }{25}$. 26. $\frac{'' }{30}$. = 3.410. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 13th, p. m. S. E. b S. 4x. — The 19th, all Night S. 4. — The 20th in the Morning, S. W. 4. — The 23d, at Night, S. W. 4. — The 24th, almost all Day, S. W. b W. 4.

Greatest Height of ☿ 2, 30.4, E. N. E. 1x. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 14, 29.0, S. S. E. 3x. } 29.5 $\frac{7}{8}$.
 Coldest Day 7, 70, N. E. 2x. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{23}{56}$.
 Warmest 19, 50, S. 4. }

Violent Coughs, and Asthmas common: The Small-pox very epidemic, far and near, some of which were confluent, small, pitted, black; some however were very favourable. — Several pustulary Fevers (the Chicken and Swines' Pox) amongst Children. The Old Women frequently take those red and watery Pustules

tules for the true Small-pox (for they often leave Marks a long Time behind them;) but frequently, a little While after, they discover their Error by melancholy Experience, the Small-pox, and those too of the malignant Kind, really attacking the People.

Peripneumonic Fevers, and those very dangerous ones, being often fatal, were now very rife. Some People had little or no Expectoration, but the greater Part spit up very bilious pure, or frothy undigested Matter, and some a Sanies almost quite black: They sobbed very greatly, and were much oppressed at their Breast.—In my Opinion, Persons in Peripneumonies are in greater Danger, when they labour under a very great Oppression at their Breast, and there is a very heavy Load on the Præcordia; altho' the Pain itself be only slight and obtuse; than if they were visited with more acute Pains of the Breast and Side; since in this Case Bleeding brings almost certain Relief, whereas in the former Case it is so far frequently from being beneficial, that it is not a little detrimental. At present there were several Peripneumonies, where there was a vast Load upon the Breast, a great Difficulty of Breathing, a very great Cough, and a considerable Wheezing from the Lungs; which nevertheless scarcely admitted * Bleeding. Perhaps you might hope

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 108, 211.

for great Assistance from repeated Bleeding ; whilst, on the contrary, this occasions the greatest Weakness, a Stoppage of the Expectoration, violent Anxiety, constant Restlessness, presently a Delirium, Tremors, cold Sweats, and at length too often an unexpected Exit, and that frequently amidst People's Sighing, and Talking itself.—However, diligently examine the Blood of such Persons, and it always is found too dissolved, altho' it is generally florid and specious, and for a long Time preserves its Serum : Examine it at another Time, and you will find the Crassamentum livid, and exceeding dissolved, and swimming in a great deal of tawny, turbid, greenish, or reddish Serum ; again, at another Time, it is almost black, and sanious, and not having the least Cohesion.—I have always remarked that this was a very bad Omen in a Peripneumony, and generally a * fatal one.

There also at this Time were Numbers labouring under a *Pleuro-peripneumony*, especially the Country-People ; who were seized with a Pain in the Breast or Side, violent Cough, whose Breath was hot, interrupted, and very difficult ; their Pulse full, hard, and quick ; and their Countenance red and bloated. — These Symptoms required a speedy and large Bleeding, and even a Repetition of it, by which they were presently very much relieved.—The Blood howe-

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 108, 211.

ver of those People was very thick and viscid, and in growing cold was covered over with a whitish, and as it were a leather-like Pellicle. — Besides Bleeding, subacid, nitrous Diluents, and such Medicines as promoted Expectoration, generally removed the Disorder in a short Time.

The former Kind of Peripneumony however this Month prevailed most here, in which the Urine was generally in the Beginning quite crude, frequently limpid, but now and then of a milky Appearance; at the End however it was sparing, turbid, and blackish. The Tongue was covered over with a Kind of a black Mucus, or very dry and dark red Colour, resembling the Rind of a Pomegranate; but frequently also very smooth, livid, and as it were shining; but exceeding dry, with sometimes a black Bubble at the very Tip of the Tongue. — Those Appearances were pestilential and fatal, especially if sanious, black, and very foetid Matter was expectorated.

In very Truth, it is a Thing of no small Moment to make a proper Distinction between those two Sorts of Peripneumonies, especially at the Beginning of the Disease, when a great Oppression at the Breast and Difficulty of Breathing, the violent Heat of the Fever, and the Violence of the Cough, accompany each, and seem equally to require Bleeding. The former

mer Kind of Peripneumony however, and that which was more common, scarcely admitted of a fourth Part of the Quantity of Blood's being drawn, without a great Loss of Strength; which the latter not only suffered easily, and very often indeed absolutely demanded.—How then is this Distinction to be known?

If the Pulse is very quick, slender, and contracted, or low, unequal, and fluttering: If the Breathing is laborious, and attended with frequent Sobblings, rather than with an hot Panting: If the Load upon the Breast is greater than the Pain, the Urine is crude, very limpid, and vapid—or profuse, unequal; or cold little Sweats should break forth:—If a considerable Languor, and Tremor of the Hands, should come on, Bleeding is very cautiously and sparingly to be used, if indeed a Vein is to be opened at all: Should the Cruor, however, when cold, appear too much dissolved, and have no firm Cohesion, however florid it may be, immediately hold your Hand, unless you have a Mind to cut your Patient's Throat. If you have any Doubt about Bleeding, this is the certain Sign to know whether it is proper or improper; and therefore, in a doubtful Case, at the first Setting-out, never be too prodigal of the vital Fluid, which indeed is often to be corrected, not to be thrown away.—Nevertheless, should the Pulse be full, quick, tense, or
beat

beat very hard, and the Fever run very high; if the Breath should be very hot and dense, the Pain in the Breast be very troublesome, and the Countenance red and swoln, Blood is always to be drawn, and that with a full Stream, and largely; nay, if the Difficulty and Pain in Breathing should still be very oppressive, this Bleeding is to be twice or thrice repeated, especially if a yellowish and very fizy Crust should inhere to the Cruor when drawn.

At this Time a particular Kind of putrid Fever prevailed very much, under which the Sick lingered very often a long Time, and to many it proved certainly fatal: It not uncommonly was protracted to the twentieth Day, nay, sometimes even to the thirtieth. A slight Shivering in the Beginning spread itself all over the Body; this was succeeded by a sudden and uncertain Heat, and thus alternately: Besides this, a Lassitude and wandering Pain molested all the Limbs; there always immediately succeeded a Pain in the Head, and often a very acute one in the Forehead, Temples, Sinciput, and sometimes in the very Bottom of the Eyes: In the mean Time the Pulse was quick, tremulous, and unequal, and also not uncommonly evidently intermitting, and intirely interrupted by a little stronger Pressure of the Finger.—The Urine very thin, and like a mere Water, or else quite turbid, like that of

*Horses, but depositing no Kind of Sediment.—The Tongue was not very dry, nor did the Patients thirst much; but the Fauces very foul.—In the mean While a bilious, greenish, or dark Vomiting, and that often too a very fœtid one: At the State of the Disease, a vast Anxiety, perpetual Agitations, and an obstinate Restlessness brought on a Delirium and Tremors, with a Subsultus of the Tendons; towards the Close, the Tongue and Lips became tremulous, and very dry and black, and the Teeth also black and very foul. A Singultus, Glasing of the Eyes, cold Sweats, livid Nails, and a Failure of the Pulse, denounced instant Death; altho' sometimes the Sick lay stupid, without Sense, Motion, or Speech, for some whole Days before that they expired, their Hips and their Buttocks in the mean Time being mortified.

In this Manner Numbers yielded to this Fever; however it more frequently raged with greater Severity.—At the very Onset of the Disease there came on an Anxiety, and a vast Load on the Præcordia, a very violent Pain in the Head and Back, a perpetual Vomiting of greenish, black, dreadful Stuff, constant Singultus, black Tongue and Teeth; presently they were seized with a Phrensy and Trembling all

* "Ουρον ἀνατεταραγμένον εἶον ὑποζυγίου. Aph. 70, Sect.
See *Holler* on the Aphor.

over the Body, and at length were often oppressed with an heavy Drowsiness, nor ever awoke.—Between the sixth and ninth Day, in general, Petechiæ appeared, often livid, often also very black, which sometimes of a sudden vanished, being succeeded with a profuse Sweat or Diarrhœa, with which they were very frequently afflicted. Often Blood dropped from the Nostrils, and sometimes gushed out; by which Means indeed the Delirium was abated, but the Strength very greatly lessened.—The same Thing also may be said about the Flux, which oftener happened.—Sooner or later, almost always, during the Fever, Nature aimed at a Crisis by a Looseness; but often the Disease terminated in Death; frequently, however, victorious Nature triumphed. If the Discharges were black, very liquid, or sanious, and very foetid, I had no Hopes, especially if they were involuntary; nor indeed was a tumid, hard Abdomen, the Flux still continuing, if a Singultus also came on, and there was a small Discharge of Urine, which I have almost always observed to be dark-coloured, and sometimes quite black, a more favourable Omen.

Thus, Reader, you have had the History of this Fever, which, whether you term it a *scorbutic*, a malignant, or pestilential, I do not trouble myself about; it was indeed very fatal, and

discovered not a few Signs of a very great Putrescence, and also of a Contagion.—Of whatever Kind it was, it admitted of a very sparing if any Drawing of Blood, at least from the larger Vein, without an amazing Loss of Strength.—I generally excite for the most Part, or rather promote, a Vomiting; because, of its own Accord, it almost always requires it; and I also give a Clyster, where there is too great a Costiveness. Afterwards I have recourse to the milder *Alexipharmacs*, and those austere ones, with the Addition of Acids in them; amongst which I prefer none, as better, or indeed safer, than red Wine itself, with half the Quantity of Water, in which a little Mace or Cinnamon has been boiled, with a *Seville-Orange* roasted, and then bruised and infused in it: This Kind of Liquor is both very grateful and very well adapted to the Disease.—If you want any other Things of this Kind, *Tinct. Rosar. Decoct. Lusitan.* with *Aq. Cinnam.* and *Sp. Lavend. C.* or very thin Sack-Whey, may be used; nor indeed, to such Persons as are very desirous of it, and are very thirsty, do I now and then prohibit the Drinking some warm Cyder: I utterly reject all * volatile alkaline Salts, and Spirits, as they are called, nor ever use them, but with the *saline Draughts*. Those, or some such Me-

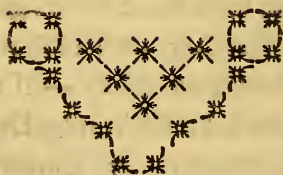
* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 118.

dicines as those, I prescribe even home to the State of the Fever; in the mean Time, if the Delirium is violent, I order Cupping, and Scarifying on the Neck and Shoulders, and often, after that, Blisters to be laid on, especially if the Languor should be very great. Besides, I direct some mild *Eccoprotics* to be given every third or fourth Day, provided there is too great a Costiveness.—In the very *Ἀκμὴ* itself I do but little, diligently observing which Way Nature acts, or what she will admit of.

If the Skin should be very dry, and rough, I order Camphor. with Theriac. or Mithridate, and the volatile saline Draughts. or Julep camphorat. with Vinegar, Sp. Lavend. C. and Syrup. Crocin. and this with Success in general, if kindly Sweats come on, and there are florid angry Pustules.—If this does not succeed, another Method is to be attempted, namely, by Stool and Urine; and therefore I prescribe a little Rhubarb, with Sal. Succin. and Nutmeg, at least every other Day; or else Manna Calabrin. Crem. Tart. and Tart. solub. —If there is too great a Looseness, I restrain it by Degrees, with Tinct. Rosar. Decoct. alb. Confect. Fracast. I seldom prescribe stronger Opiates, except Theriaca;—my great Care now is to support feeble Nature with recruiting Food and proper Physick, and therefore I order Panado, light Broths, Bread, well toasted, in Wine, Hartshorn
Jellies,

Jellies, Sago, Salop, and other Things of this Kind. — As to Physick, I chiefly make use of *Tinct. Cort. Alexipharmac*, which I have now for a great Length of Time experienced, and approved of, in the Decline of the putrid Fever; but I always almost add to it *Elix. Vitrioli*. — By the Use of this Method indeed, and this Course of Medicine, I have known many that were snatched out of the very Jaws of Death. — However they continued for a long Time deaf and stupid, their Tongue being also dyed over with an almost indelible Blackness.

The whole Quantity of Rain for the Year
 Dig. Dec.
 1745 was = 35.476.





OF THE

A I R,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1746.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 10th. Full Moon the 26th.

THE Wind was very unsettled this
 Month, being often cold, often rainy:
 In the Beginning of the Month it
 blew easterly; on the 7th and 8th a south-wes-
 terly Wind set in; from the 10th to the 16th
 an easterly, or a north-easterly; from thence
 to the 29th a north-west or a south-west gene-
 rally raged here; but at the very Conclusion
 a north-east.

Rain 1. $\frac{''}{7}$. $\frac{''}{8}$. 16. 18. $\frac{''}{19}$. 20. $\frac{''' }{21}$. $\frac{''}{23}$. 24.

$\frac{'}{25}$.

$\frac{1}{25}$. 26. $\frac{1111}{27}$. 28. — Hail 29. — Snow 30.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 3.496.

A Storm the 23d at Night, S. W. b W. 4_x. —
 The 25th, all Day, S. W. b W. 4. — The 27th,
 p. m. S. W. b W. 4_x. — A very violent Cirrus
 at Night between the 27th and 28th. — A severe
 Frost, and a very great Hoar-Frost, the 5th,
 6th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 29th, and 31st. — A very
 great Halo about the Moon the 20th in the
 Evening.

Greatest Height of ☿	5, 39.4, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	27, 28.8.	
		29.8 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Coldest Day	31, 70, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height 59 $\frac{8}{28}$.
Warmest	25, 50.	

The Small-pox were still epidemical, but
 in general sufficiently favourable; however it
 carried off a great many amongst the Sailors
 and Soldiers; whether this was owing to their
 Blood's being more acrimonious and putrid,
 from their bad Diet, and their Swallowing down
 large Quantities of burning Spirits; or to the
 scorbutic Contagion, nay, and to other Causes,
 and very often to its being polluted from the
 Venereal Disease. This indeed is constantly re-
 markable, that every epidemic Fever is more
 fatal amongst this Kind of People, than it is
 amongst the Towns-Men or the Country-Peo-
 ple. Swellings of the Fauces, Coughs also
 every-where,

every-where, and several had the Measles and Rheumatism.

The putrid, nervous, malignant Fever still raged very much, and destroyed several, and several lingered on in it for a long Time.

Several Peripneumonies of a very bad Kind, with great Difficulty of Breathing and the greatest Anxiety, with a Pain in the very Bottom of the Breast, and an incessant small tickling Cough, often with a very little Expectoration, and often with that which was quite sanious, were now rife.

Those Fevers, after three or four Days, degenerated into a malignant, *nervous*, or *petechial*, and greatly expended the Patient's Strength. — They scarce would bear Bleeding, much less * plentiful and repeated.

F E B R U A R Y.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

A north-easterly Wind blew very often during *February*, which rendered the Air very dry and cold, a very sharp Frost prevailing; in the mean Time the Barometer kept very high. Sometimes however a stormy south-westerly Wind very greatly sunk the Mercury, and brought with it much Rain.

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 184—186.

Rain $\frac{1}{7}$. $\frac{3}{8}$. 15. $\frac{1}{17}$. $\frac{1}{18}$. $\frac{3}{19}$. $\frac{1}{20}$. 21. $\frac{1}{24}$. 26.

27. — Much Snow $\frac{1}{14}$. 28. — Heavy Hail
Dig. Dec.

18 at Night. = 2.680.

A Storm the 18th, at Night, S.W. bW. 4x. —
A. B. the 9th, H. 8, N. E. 1. — The 27th,
N. E. 2x.

Greatest Height of ☽ 2, 30.6, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 20, 28.4, S. W. bW. 3x. } 29.7 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldest Day 13, 76, N. N. E. 2. } Mean Height 64.
Warmest 26, 52, N. W. 1. }

The Small-pox still very rife, altho' in general of a much milder Kind; however they as yet proved very fatal to the Sailors, Soldiers, and Prisoners. Those who escaped were very greatly tormented with Sores and Ulcers, and often with an hectic Fever.

A very violent Cough, obstinate Asthma, Quinsys, and Swellings in the Fauces, afflicted Numbers. — Rheumatisms, Pleurifies, and *Pleuro-peripneumonies*, were very common.

A Kind of peripneumonic Fever, which was very pestilential, still raged, and carried off Numbers: There was always a great Load upon the Breast and Præcordia, generally accompanied with a violent Pain in the Head, or, in the Beginning of the Disease, a very great Giddiness, and soon after a Delirium. They expectorated frequently very thin, crude, frothy Matter,

Matter, sometimes very bilious, and that freely enough; but all this proved of very little if of any Service; some also that which was filthy, blackish, and sanious. — At the same Time there was no great Fever, or Thirst, nor was the Tongue very dry; it was nevertheless frequently smeared over with a blackish Kind of a Mucus. If, as the State of the Disease approached, the Urine (which before was tawny-coloured and foul) became of a sudden thin and limpid, there always immediately succeeded a Delirium, and often, soon after, a Singultus, and a fatal Convulsion of the Nerves. — This Fever was frequently removed by a *critical Diarrhœa*, notwithstanding that in other pulmonic Disorders a Flux (at least too great a one) is to be dreaded. An Eruption also of small Ulcers and Pustules about the Lips, altho' it is indeed very troublesome, is a favourable Symptom. — Moreover, red Pimples, and fiery, all over the Body, succeeding a foetid Sweat, determine the Disease, chiefly towards its Decline, with almost an intire Desquamation of the Cuticle*. — Reflecting therefore upon this Judgment I had formed, I ordered some Patients to be blistered even from Head to Foot; but the Experiment answered not Expectation.

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 220.

M A R C H.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 26th.

The Beginning of *March* was very dry and cold, the Wind being north-easterly, and attended frequently with a severe Frost. From the 12th to the 21st the Wind was generally south-easterly, and oftentimes there was Rain; sometimes the Wind was south-westerly; but towards the End it again blew north-easterly.

Rain 6. $\frac{1}{7}$. $\frac{1}{14}$. $\frac{1}{16}$. 17. 19. $\frac{1}{20}$. $\frac{1}{21}$. 22. $\frac{1}{23}$.
 24. 25. $\frac{1}{26}$. 29. $\frac{1}{30}$. 31. — Snow $\frac{1}{8}$. 10. 11.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 3.072.

An *A. B.* the 14th, in the Evening and Night, W.N.W. 1. — A very large Halo about the Moon the 15th in the Evening, W. S.W. 1^x. — A very great Fog in the Morning, and no Wind.

Greatest Height of	8	3, 30.5, N.E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	23, 28.8, S. S.W. 3.	
Coldest Day	1, 69,	N. E. b E. 1.	} Mean Height 56 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	18, 48,	S. E. b E. 2.	

Small - pox scattered up and down: The Measles were again very rife, and frequently of a very bad Sort, being dark and livid, and breaking forth with Difficulty; besides this, they were always attended with a violent Cough,

sometimes a grievous Peripneumony, and sometimes severe Gripings.—Troublesome Coughs were exceeding common; the Quinsy and Asthma so likewise.—Several were seized with a Spitting of Blood, and such as were consumptive, and affected in their Lungs, suffered now greatly.

Peripneumonies and Pleuro-peripneumonies, which were very dangerous, now raged everywhere: Some Persons expectorated nothing at all, or with very great Difficulty; others, very crude, thin Matter, and from which they received no Benefit; there were some also who expectorated sanious and very foetid Matter. Those who coughed up freely concocted, copious Phlegm, a little tinged with Blood, got over the Disease within a few Days.—The former Symptoms however were always an unfavourable Omen, nor relieved the Breast, the Load upon the Præcordia, the Anxiety, or even the Fever.—Such Persons became delirious almost from the Beginning, or else were seized with a profuse and weakening Diarrhœa, which immediately entirely suppressed the Expectoration, the Consequence of which was always terrible.—A plentiful Discharge of Urine however, which was turbid, and threw down a large yellow Sediment, proved a much more propitious Symptom; whereas that which was crude and limpid was very pernicious; nevertheless, what was very

red, and sparingly discharged, portended no * Good.—Such as were blooded in the Coming-on of the Disease, and whose Blood was covered over with a tenacious Pellicle, of a pale yet low Colour, were in general soon relieved; but, on the contrary, where the Cruor was more dissolved than it ought to have been, and also very florid or-livid †, it was otherwise. — Several Persons had large, angry Pustules, which broke out upon them, chiefly about their Lips, and frequently also on their Shoulders, Arms, and Legs, which was almost always salutary to the Sick.

A P R I L.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

In the Beginning of *April* the Weather was cold and dry, the Wind easterly, and on the 4th there was a severe Frost; after the 7th the Wind was changeable, but for the most Part either south-easterly or north-easterly; from the 19th to the 22d we had a rainy south Wind, and very great Fogs at the Close of the Month.

Rain $\frac{''}{5}$. $\frac{'}{7}$. 8. 11. 16. 17. $\frac{''''}{19}$. $\frac{'}{20}$. $\frac{'}{21}$. $\frac{'}{22}$.
 $\frac{'}{24}$. 26. = 1.960.
 Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 19th, at Night, S. S. E. 4^x.—
 The 20th, a. m. S. 4, but a violent one at
 Midnight, S. 4^x.

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 217.

† Ditto, Page 186.

Greatest Height of ☉	27, 30.2, N. b E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	20, 28.9, S. 4.	
Coldest Day	4, 62, E. b N. 1.	} Mean Height 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{9}$.
Warmest	29, 36, W. N. W. 1.	

A great many Small-pox : The Measles epidemical : At the Going-off of the Measles there very often came on a very violent Cough, and peripneumonic Complaints ; not uncommonly also a Spitting of Blood ; sometimes too a very profuse and obstinate Diarrhœa, which carried off several Children, and sometimes even grown Persons.

Quinsies and Pleurifies very rife : Many true Peripneumonies and Pleuro-pneumonies, and those indeed frequently fatal, especially when the Quinsy was suddenly changed into a pulmonary Disorder. — There was now also up and down an unusual Kind of Pleurisy (if it may be so called) in which a most acute Pain raged between the Shoulder-Blades, which extended itself home to the * Sternum, with an Oppression on the Breast and Difficulty of Breathing ; sometimes also it was exceeding tormenting all thro' the Back-Bone and Hypochondria, so that the Patients could scarcely cough or breathe, nay, they sometimes used their utmost Efforts to suppress their Cough, upon the Account of the Violence of the Pain ; now and then they are desirous of being lifted up in their Beds, but

* *Essay on Fevers*, Page 239.

presently crying out, being uneasy and altogether impotent, they fall back again; in this Manner did a continual Restlessness, terrible Anxiety, and the most violent racking Pains, or, to use an *Hippocratic* Term, a most violent *Δυσφορία*, oppress them. Plagued too with an incessant short Cough, they expectorated nothing at all, or else frothy and altogether crude Matter; sometimes a Singultus came on, which was shortly after followed by an unequal, cold, foetid Sweat, and very soon by Death. Indeed this was a very acute Fever, and killed within a very few Days: I knew a robust young Man seized, and carried off on the fourth Day in a Fit of Coughing, by a violent Convulsion of the Nerves. — Is not this the very same Disorder which *Hippocrates* calls Πλευρίτιν ἐν νῶτι, or Νωτιζάδα*, namely, an Inflammation of the *Diaphragm*, or *Mediastinum*. The Term *Paraphrenitis*, used by the Moderns to signify an Inflammation of the Diaphragm, is never to be met with in *Hippocrates*.

In such Cases the chief Security is in timely Bleeding; presently after *Nitre* and *Sperma Ceti*,

* It is thus described, Lib 2, *de Morb.* Sect. 54, Edit. *Linden*. Πίγος, καὶ πυρετός, καὶ βήξ καὶ Δύσπνοια λαμβάνει—πόνει μάλιστα τὸ Μετάφρενον, καὶ τοὺς βουβῶνας. — Again, Lib. 3, Sect. 21. Τὸν Νῶτον ἔδυνᾷται, ὡς πλεγῆς καὶ γίνει, καὶ ἀναπνεῖ ἀθρόον—ἔδυναι δὲ ὀξείαι διὰ τῆς γάχης εἰς τὸ σῆθος, καὶ εἰς τὸν βουβῶνα τίθενται.

with

with a little *Camphor*. prove serviceable : Besides these, *new Oil of Linseed*, or *Oil of Almonds*, with *Elix. Asthmatic.* and *Diacodium*, seem to be very useful after Bleeding, in order to relax the smaller Vessels, which are too much constricted, and to alleviate the Pain. — Such pleuritic or peripneumonic Patients, however, as freely expectorate a large Quantity of yellowish Matter moderately tinged with Blood, are sure of a Recovery, and that often within a few Days ; — scarcely any one of those Persons ever fails. — Nevertheless it is quite the contrary where People cough up crude, thin, frothy, or mere bloody, sanious, or black Stuff ; since, those People being harraressed by an incessant Cough, find very little if any Relief, and at length, in less than eleven Days, sink beneath the Disease, becoming either altogether purulent or consumptive. Watery Swellings in the Feet, a Feveret towards Night, a dry short Cough, and a Difficulty of Breathing foretel all this, which, after pulmonary Fevers, was indeed at this Time much more frequent than usual.

Therefore there was another and another Handle for Mistake now afforded, in the Treatment of those Diseases which were rise at present ; for some, in the very Beginning of the Disorder, were seized with profuse Sweats, others with a very large, serous Diarrhœa. — This you would imagine should give a Turn to the Dis-

ease:—By no Means, however; since, the thinner Part of the Blood being exhausted, the Humours remained more thick, more disordered, and acrimonious.—I acknowledge indeed that I very lately saw two or three *mesenteric* Fevers (to express myself in the Manner of *Baglivi*) determined by a Flux of the Bowels; but then there was a Tension, Pain, and Load under the *Diaphragm*: These Cases however were hastily adjudged to be epidemical, peripneumonic ones, and, in my Cure of one of them, a Surgeon-Apothecary was very greatly amazed at my prescribing a cathartic Draught, and omitting Bleeding; but this I did very successfully.

There is moreover great Caution necessary to be used in treating a particular Kind of pulmonic Disorder, which now and then made its Appearance: This came on so slowly, and was attended with so little Pain, at the same Time that there was a very great Oppression upon the Spirits, that People scarcely complained of any Illness, before that it was all over with them; and yet timely Applications, such as frequent Blistering, gentle Purges, and mild Emetics; and, besides these, proper Diluents and moderate Detergents, amongst which mustard-seed Whey claims the chief Place; had easily preserved them.—I shall add this by the Bye, that Blood is seldom drawn off in this Disease with
any

any Advantage, unless it be by Cupping, and in the very Beginning.

M A Y.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

The Weather in the Beginning of this Month was very fair and warm, but afterwards colder, some Rain falling. From the 11th to the 18th the Atmosphere was again calm and warm, the Wind being east, and in the mean Time very great Dews. — From this Time there was frequently Rain to the very End, it blowing south-westerly from the 26th to the 31st.

Rain 4. 5. 7. 12. 17. ¹¹19. ¹¹20. ¹¹21. 25. 27.
¹29. ¹30. ¹31. = 1.760. Dig. Dec.

Lightning without Thunder the 16th and 17th, at Night.—Lightning with Thunder the 19th, p. m. — Violent Thunder and Lightning the 25th, p. m.

Greatest Height of 8 5, 29.9, N.W. b N. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ————— 31, 29.0, S.W. 2. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{5}$.
 Coldest Day 6, 43, S.E. b E. 2. }
 Warmest 15, 19, N.N.E. 1. } Mean Height 30 $\frac{2}{9}$.

The Small-pox epidemic, and the Measles very rife.—Some bilious Fevers, and very dangerous; the Face was sometimes disfigured, even in Peripneumonies.—Dysenteries were common, even those which were bloody.—Se-

veral Pleurifies and Peripneumonies still ; now however well-timed Bleeding, and the Expectoration of bloody or yellowish Matter, in a short Time removed the Disorder. There were at this Season violent and very obstinate Fits of the Gout.—Numbers died consumptive.

J U N E.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 22d.

In the Beginning of the Month it was very rainy and cold, but from the 8th to the 15th fine Sun-shine, the Wind blowing either north-westerly or north-easterly ; from that Time to the End of it there was boisterous, dirty, and cold Weather, a cold south-westerly raging almost constantly, which rendered the Atmosphere very cold and moist.

Rain	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	6.	7.	16.	$\frac{18}{18}$	$\frac{19}{19}$	$\frac{20}{20}$	
	$\frac{21}{21}$	24.	25.	$\frac{26}{26}$	27.	28.	30.	Dig. Dec.				
								= 3.070.				

A Storm the 4th and 5th, S. W. 4x. — The 25th, at Night, S. S. W. 4.

Greatest Height of	☿	11, 29.8, N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	4, 28.8, S. W. 4x.	
			29 5.
Coldest Day	7, 42, S. W. h W. 2.	} Mean Height	
Warmest	15, 26, a Calm.		
			34 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The Measles still very common, but at present much more eminent and turgid than they were in the Beginning of the Spring ; nevertheless

less a very violent Cough, and sometimes a very strong Peripneumony also, accompanied them:

There were also a great many Small-pox; those however were generally favourable, notwithstanding the Measles were so fatal.—Pleurisies and Peripneumonies up and down, and some Dysenteries. Ophthalmies and Defluxions on the Eyes were now very common.

J U L Y.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 21st.

This Month was rainy, and one would have thought it to have been rather *December* than *July*. The Wind in general was westerly, inclining to the South, and often rainy; the Atmosphere in the mean Time was cloudy and very moist.—All Kinds of Fruit were crude and quite insipid.—Myriads of Snails every-where, but scarce one Butterfly.—The Branches and Leaves of all those Trees, which had a Sea-Aspect, were black, and appeared as burned up.

Rain	<u>'''</u>	<u>'''</u>	<u>'''</u>	<u>'''</u>	<u>'''</u>	<u>'''</u>	<u>'''</u>	<u>'''</u>
1.	2.	5.	6.	9.	10.	14—16.	18.	19. 20.
<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>
21.	22.	23—24.	25.	26.	28.	29.	30.	= 3.604.

Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning the 5th, p. m.—Several Fulgurations the 18th at Night.—A slight Storm the 18th at Night, S. S. E. 4_r.—Hot Days the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th.

Greatest

Greatest Height of ☿ 8, 29.9, W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least ——— 19, 29.2, S.W. 31.	

Coldest Day 24, 38, W.bS. 3.	} Mean Height 31 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmest 17, 13, S. 1.	

The Small-pox were now very epidemic, and also more fatal, as being frequently confluent, pitted, and black; often crude, watery, and running abroad; sometimes also they occasioned terrible Ulcers in the Fauces, and a prodigious Flux of acrid Spittle. — The Measles still prevailed.

Several Persons were tormented with Ophthalmies, and very great and sharp Rheums in the Eyes, and also with the Tooth-ach: In each of those, frequent Cathartics were more serviceable than Bleeding. — Numbers were afflicted with a violent Defluxion on the Lungs, which threw several Persons into a Consumption. — Several Rheumatisms and Pleurifies in the Beginning of the Month, and also sometimes Peripneumonies with Petechiæ.

Not only the Small-pox, but almost every other Disorder, was now of a worse Kind than during the Spring. — Might not this be owing to the cold and moist Weather's shutting up the Pores of the Skin, and by that Means checking the Perspiration, from whence was occasioned a ferous Colluvies, and that perhaps the more acrid, as the immoderate Heat of the Sun, during *May*, had torrefied the Bile and the Blood;

and

and which moreover raised from the Earth that immense Quantity of Vapours, which we saw, in the Months of *June* and *July*, falling in Rain?

A terrible Kind of Scurvy now raged amongst the Sailors, especially amongst those that *Martin*, Admiral of the Western Fleet, returned with, very great Numbers of whom were plagued with foul, livid, fordid, and very fungous Ulcers. Indeed it was really surprising, and very rare to see, in how short a Time spongy Flesh, of the Fungus Kind, came on upon those Ulcers, altho' they had just before been pared off with a Scalpel-Knife, and that too to an amazing Quantity. — Nor is the scorbutic Contagion alone merely of itself so very afflicting to those wretched but truly useful People, but it renders them also exceeding susceptible of every other Disorder which is occasioned by a Corruption of the Humours, such as putrid, malignant, and *petechial* Fevers, the very worst Kind of Small-pox, bloody Dysenteries, Hæmorrhages, &c. — To those worthy Persons those Diseases were infinitely more fatal than all the Noise and Thunder of the War.

A U G U S T.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 19th.

By the Favour of all-gracious Heaven the Sun-shine, so long wished for, at length returned;

ed, which occasioned an happy Harvest, and exceeding good Corn. The Wind in the Beginning was northerly, but after the 11th it veered to the West; however from the 23d it blew again from the North, to the End; frequently a Calm intervened; seldom a south-west Wind; the Atmosphere nevertheless was frequently cloudy and moist: There were also very often great Dews.

Rain 8. 14. 15. $\frac{11}{16}$. 18. $\frac{11}{24}$. 25. $\frac{1}{26}$. 30. 31.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 0.846.

Thunder and Lightning the 24th, early in the Morning.

Greatest Height of	8 28, 30.0, N. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	16, 29.5, S. W. 31.	
Coldest Day	27, 36, N. 1.	} Mean Height 30 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest	3, 24, N. 1.	

The Small-pox were as yet epidemic, some small, black, malignant, and that now frequently with a prodigious Flux of the Bowels. Very terrible Pains of the Teeth, and Ophthalmies, were still common. Otherwise very few Disorders.

The Grasshoppers at length chirp merrily, the Butterflies at length revive also. Vast Numbers of Hazle-Nuts.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 18th.

The Atmosphere all this Month was very moist, and sometimes cold; in the Beginning the Wind was frequently south-westerly, often north-westerly, in the Middle of the Month north-easterly, which rendered the Atmosphere much drier and colder, insomuch that on the 14th and 21st there was Ice.

Rain $\frac{''}{2}$. $\frac{'}{4}$. $\frac{'}{5}$. $\frac{'}{7}$. $\frac{'}{9}$. 10. $\frac{'}{12}$. 15. 16. 18. 19.

$\frac{''}{22}$ — $\frac{''}{23}$. 24. $\frac{'''}{26}$. $\frac{'}{27}$. $\frac{'''}{29}$. 30 = 3.178. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 5th, p. m. S. W. 4x. — The 29th, p. m. S. W. b S. 4.

Greatest Height of $\frac{8}{14}$, 30.1, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 29, 29.0, S. W. b S. 4. } 29.6 $\frac{6}{10}$.

Coldest Day 21, 54, N. b E. 2. } Mean Height 39 $\frac{2}{10}$.
Warmest 9, 33, W. 2. }

The Small-pox still raged: Ophthalmies, and in general those humid, were very rife:—Swellings of the Fauces, Head, and Neck, with a violent Tooth-ach, plagued vast Numbers; there were also several Defluxions and Coughs:—Compound miliary Fevers (that is, such where the red Pustules are mixed with whitish Pimples) were very rife about *Totness* and in the *southern Parts of Devon*.

OCTO-

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 3d. Full Moon the 18th.

A cold *October* followed, a north-easterly Wind setting-in about the 4th Day, which, exclusive of the 19th Day, continued home to the 23d: Hence the Atmosphere was dry, but generally cold, sometimes indeed there was a smart Frost: Towards the End a south-easterly Wind prevailed.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. 2. $\frac{11}{19}$. 21. $\frac{1111}{23}$. $\frac{11}{24}$. $\frac{1}{25}$. $\frac{1}{26}$. 28. —

Snow and Hail $\frac{1}{22}$. = 2.238. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 1st, p. m. S.W. 4. — The 23d, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. S.W. 4, altho' in the Morning there was a sharp Frost, and the Wind N. E. 1. — The 26th, a. m. S. W. 4. — The Wind Circius very violent the 25th, p. m. — Lightning the 23d, at Night. — *A. B.* the 7th, N. N. E. 1.

Greatest Height of ☉ 6, 30.4, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ————— 24, 28.8, S. S. W. 3. } 29.8 $\frac{10}{8}$.

Coldest Day 23, 64, N. E. 1. } Mean Height 51 $\frac{12}{8}$.
Warmest 1, 42, S. W. 4x. }

The Small-pox were still epidemical, but somewhat more mild: Numbers were yet plagued with Ophthalmies; a great many also had very acute Pains in the Teeth, Ears, with a Swelling of the Fauces and Glands of the Neck: Very
violent

violent Coughs up and down, and not a few Persons laboured under Peripneumonies and Rheumatisms.

N O V E M B E R.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 17th.

From the very Beginning of the Month to the 18th the Wind was either north-easterly or easterly, and that very cold; in the mean Time the Atmosphere was frequently dark, and now and then some Rain fell: After the 19th we had sometimes a turbulent southerly Wind, sometimes a northerly.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. 8. $\frac{11}{10}$. $\frac{11}{11}$. $\frac{11}{12}$. $\frac{1}{13}$. 14. 18. $\frac{11}{20}$.

$\frac{11}{21}$. 23. 24. $\frac{11}{25}$. 26. $\frac{1}{27}$. 29. $\frac{1}{30}$. — Snow and
Dig. Dec.

Hail 19. 22. = 3.306.

A Storm the 20th, at Night, S. 4. — The 21st, in the Morning, S. 4x. — The 22d, in the Evening, N.W. 4. — The 30th, p. m. S. S. E. 4. — A very thick Fog the 8th, and a Calm.

Greatest Height of ☿ 4, 30.2, E. N. E. 2x. } Mean Height
Least ——— 21, 28.6, S. S. W. 3x. } 29.5 $\frac{26}{28}$.

Coldest Day 7, 68, E. N. E. 2x. } Mean Height 58 $\frac{4}{28}$.
Warmest 21, 50.

The Small-pox were now generally of a favourable Kind. -- Very violent convulsive Coughs every-where among the Children; a great many

also, and those very violent, amongst grown Persons, with Swellings of the Head, Neck, Fauces, and frequently a violent Tooth-ach. Ophthalmies up and down, as also mucous Quinsies. — Several Persons laboured under obstinate Fits of the Rheumatism and Gout.

A cold and moist autumnal Season commonly produces a serous Colluvies, which at one Time rushes to the Head and Breast, at another falls upon the Limbs and Intestines, from whence are occasioned Catarrhs, Coughs, Rheumatisms, Gout, Diarrhoeas, Dysenteries, which at this Time were so common. — If the Summer however was warmer than usual, and succeeded by a sudden Cold, People who were not upon their Guard suffered very severely from thence.

D E C E M B E R.

New Moon the 1st. Full Moon the 16th.

New Moon the 31st.

It rained frequently this Month, as is usual, the Atmosphere however was very heavy and humid: The Wind was always south-west, home to the 22d, afterwards south-easterly, or a very cold north-easterly, Wind to the very End. The Density of the Atmosphere raised the Barometer to a great Height.

Rain

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. $\frac{2}{2}$. 3—5. 7—9. $\frac{1}{11}$. $\frac{2}{12}$. $\frac{1}{13}$. 14—16.
 $\frac{1}{17}$. 19. 21. $\frac{1}{24}$. $\frac{2}{26}$. 27. = 2.780. Dig. Dec.

A great Storm the 12th, in the Evening,
 S.W.bW.4^x.—A.B.28, H.7, p.m. E.N.E.2.

Greatest Height of	8	22, 30.3, N.N.W.1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	12, 29.0.	
Coldest Day	31, 76,	N.E.b E.2.	} Mean Height 56 $\frac{13}{31}$.
Warmest	5, 50,	S.W. 2.	

Peripneumonies up and down : Several Ophthalmies : Coughs, and those very violent, every - where, but those mostly plagued the Children, who were frequently seized with Convulsions : Numbers were tormented with a very obstinate Gout and Rheumatism.

The Small - pox still raged very much, and were now much more fatal, as being of the confluent, crude, livid, watery Kind : Some spread abroad greatly, and were quite black.—Nature commonly sought for Relief either by Expectoration or by Stool.—A plentiful Discharge of Urine, with a Sediment in it, was always beneficial.—For this Reason I almost always give, in the Decline of the Fever, gentle Eccoprotics, with Diuretics : But, in the Increase of the Disease, or rather as it comes on to its State, I order such Medicines as may promote a Concoction of the Humours, of which Kind are *Lap. Contrayerv. Myrrh, Mosch. Mithridat. The-*

viac. Andromach. &c. nor indeed should I pass over unnoticed the excellent Qualities of Figs and Vetches in the Maturation of the Small-pox, so highly esteemed by the *Arabians*, from whom we have had the first History of this Disease.— Nay, I frequently use *Coffee* itself to this Purpose, with great Success.

The whole Quantity of Rain for 1746 was
Dig. Dec.
= 31.990.





OF THE
A I R,
AND
EPIDEMIC DISEASES,
For the YEAR 1747.

J A N U A R Y.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

 HIS Year began with a very sharp Frost, and a north-easterly Wind; after the 5th we had a south-easterly Wind, and some Rain, presently after a constant south-westerly Wind, and a melancholy and wet Season: The Atmosphere was very moist, scarcely any Sun, and Rain more than enough.

Rain $\frac{1}{5}$. 6. $\frac{1}{8}$. $\frac{1}{9}$. $\frac{1}{10}$. $\frac{11}{11}$. $\frac{1}{13}$. $\frac{1}{14}$. $\frac{1}{15}$. $\frac{16}{16}$.

$\frac{''}{18.}$ $\frac{''}{19.}$ 20 — $\frac{''}{21.}$ $\frac{'''}{22.}$ 23. $\frac{''}{25.}$ $\frac{''}{26.}$ 27. $\frac{''}{28.}$ 30.

31. — Snow 5. — Hail $\frac{'}{20.}$ = 4.616. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 15th, at Night, S. 4.—A slight
A.B. the 2d, H. 10, p. m. E.N.E. 2.

Greatest Height of ☿ 1, 30.2, E.N.E. 3x. } Mean Height
Least ————— 16, 28.8, S.S.W. 3x. } 29.4.

Coldest Day 1, 78. }
Warmest 30, 50, S. b E. 3. } Mean Height 57.

Several Small-pox : Numbers laboured under a catarrhal Fever :—Innumerable Coughs, and frequently those violent : Rheumatisms also, and violent Tooth-achs, with Tumours of the Head, Neck, and Fauces, were very common. — A very bad convulsive Cough raged among the Children, and carried off Numbers : They very frequently brought up Blood, and had sometimes an high Fever with it. Such Persons absolutely required Bleeding, sometimes twice or thrice indeed, altho' but two or three Years old ; a regular Course of Diet is next to be entered upon, and moreover the Ventricle and Intestines are to be gently purged ; which being done, a Decoction of the *Peruvian Bark* with *Colt's-Foot* and *Balsam of Tolu*, and the Application of one or two Blisters, removes the Disease ; however it is absolutely expedient to free the Respiration and Expectoration by a Solution of Gum. Ammoniac. in the Juice of *Millepedes* and *Hyssop* - water. There were
several

several nevertheless who from hence fell into the Rickets. — The Itch infested Numbers, amongst the lower Kind of People and the Sailors.

F E B R U A R Y.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

In the Beginning of the Month the Wind was southerly, and now and then it between Whiles blew north-westerly : It rained however every Day home to the 15th, and the Atmosphere was very moist ; then a dry and very cold north-easterly Wind set in ; but at the Conclusion a violent and rainy south-easterly.

Rain $\frac{''}{1.}$ $\frac{'}{2.}$ $\frac{''}{3.}$ $\frac{'}{4.}$ $\frac{'}{5.}$ $\frac{'}{6.}$ $\frac{'}{7.}$ $\frac{'}{8.}$ $\frac{'}{9.}$ $\frac{'}{10.}$ $\frac{'}{11.}$
 $\frac{'}{13.}$ $\frac{''}{14.}$ 15. 25. 26. 27. $\frac{''}{28.}$ — Snow 16.
 Dig. Dec.
 17. = 2.288.

A Storm the 5th, p. m. W. S. W. 4. — The 8th, a. m. S. S. W. 4. — The 13th, at Night, S. W. 4x.

Greatest Height of ☿ 23, 30.2, E. N. E. 1x. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 14, 29.0, S. W. 3. } 29.6.
 Coldest Day 18, 73, E. N. E. 2. }
 Warmest 4, 50, S. W. b W. 2x. } Mean Height 58 $\frac{8}{28}$.

The Small-pox were still rife : Some putrid nervous, slow Fevers : Terrible Fits of the Asthma here and there : Coughs also raged greatly : Several Persons were seized either with a Pleurisy or Peripneumony ; several also with

an excruciating Rheumatism. The Itch was very common every-where. A Kind of a bilious Colic at this Time tormented a great many Persons, who were oppressed by a very violent Pain in the Stomach and continual Reachings; at one Time they were too laxative; at another exceedingly costive; nor was the violent Stricture of the Intestines, yielding to the Power of the strongest Cathartics, removed before Bleeding and an emollient Fomentation:—An exceeding acute, obstinate Pain, occasioned generally by the Induration of the Excrement, which was compacted together at the End of the *Ileum*, and the Beginning of the Colon very often fixed itself in the very Bottom of the right Hypochondrium.—Nor was this Pain scarcely ever relieved but by a relaxing Fomentation and frequent Clysters, which softened the Fæces; Care should be taken, however, that the Fomentations are not too warm.

M A R C H.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

The Wind, from the very Beginning of *March* home almost to the 23d, was easterly, but generally inclining to the North: This rendered the Atmosphere dry and cold, and often beautiful; afterwards there set in a south-westerly Wind, and at the Close a north-easterly.

Rain

Rain 1. $\frac{1}{9}$. 10. $\frac{11}{19}$. $\frac{1}{23}$. 24. $\frac{1}{25}$. $\frac{11}{26}$. 27. —
 Dig. Dec.
 Snow 8. 9. — Hail 10. 20. = 1.700.

A Storm the 26th, at Night, S.W. 4x.—
A. B. the 22d, H. 9, p. m. N. b E. 1.—From
 the 12th to the 18th there were every Day
 most beautiful Clouds of a scarlet Colour.

Greatest Height of ☉ 14, 30.4, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 20, 28.9, N. b E. 1x. } 29.7 $\frac{3}{8}$.
 Coldest Day 8, 66, N. N. E. 1x. } Mean Height 58 $\frac{16}{8}$.
 Warmest 30, 46, N. 1. }

The Small-pox here and there: A filthy
 Itch every-where: Numbers were oppressed
 very greatly by a violent Asthma, and several
 by a very violent Cough.

Several Persons died, who were carried off
 by an *Apoplexy** or an *Hemiplegy*.—This is
 what *Cole*, de *Apoplexiâ*, remarks often hap-
 pens after the long Continuance of a cold Sea-
 son, which is indeed confirmed by Experience:
 May not this be owing to a too great Conden-
 sation of the Blood? Or is it else not from the
 vast Weight of the Atmosphere's compressing
 the whole Frame of the Body, by which Means
 too large a Quantity of the Blood is driven up
 into the Brain, the Skull sustaining the Pressure
 of the Atmosphere? At such a Season Persons

* *Ramazzini* enumerates Apoplexies among the reigning
 Diseases in a very cold and dry Atmosphere. — See *Con-
 stitut. Epidemic*, 1691, Sect. 3.

with a large Head, square-set Body, and short Necks, are to take great Care of themselves : They must live sparingly, use mild Purges, and guard against the approaching Disease.

Pleurifies and Peripneumonies were very common ; at this Time the Blood was always exceedingly dense, and covered over with a tenacious Glue ; there was a violent Cough, and nevertheless a free Expectoration, and in general moderately tinged with Blood ; where however nothing at all was pumped up it was a very bad Sign, nor indeed was it a much better when the Matter brought up was small, knotty, and only frothy. I have experienced in these Cases very advantageous Effects from such Medicines as are composed of *Figs, Honey, Oil, Nitre, and Sperma Ceti*, as moreover of the liberal Use of an emollient Drink, such as as is called the *Pectoral Decoction*, or Whey, in which are infused *Dandelion* Roots ; which have a very great Power in dissolving the Lentor of the Blood, especially if there be boiled in it at the same Time * *Grass-Roots* and a good deal of *Eryngo*. — Should you want any Thing else of the same

* Even the very Herdsmen themselves are acquainted with the deterging Power of Grass ; for, by observing the Oxen's Dung, they remark, that, upon the Oxen's feeding upon new Grass, and which, having been a long Time before kept in the Stables, became languid and jaundiced, to void the Obstruction, and almost stony Incrustations in their Dung.

Kind,

Kind, *Ground-Ivy*, *Colt's-Foot*, *Maiden-Hair*, *Elecampane*, *Hyssop*, *Penny-Royal*, and *the Flowers of the wild Poppy*.—Those indeed are useful, and by no Means despicable Remedies, and were the native Physick of our Sires and Grand-fires. At present however the petty Fribbles of our Days, and the arrogant Coxcombs, call aloud for the *India Tea*, the *Sarsam*, *Chinam*, *Ginseng*, and I know not what else.—But avaunt, you most delicate Gentry, the most scandalous Progeny of a more iniquitous Age!

A P R I L.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

During this Month likewise the Wind was generally easterly, one While veering to the South, at another Time to the North; the Atmosphere in the mean Time was sufficiently rare: From the 13th however to the 17th the Wind was either south-westerly or southerly, and very great Fogs.—A Calm the 22d.

Rain 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13. 14. 16. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17. 18. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26.

Dig. Dec.

28. = 3.100.

Greatest Height of ☿	1, 30.2, E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	24, 29.2, E. b N. 1.	
Coldest Day	11, 55, N. E. b N. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height 43 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	31, 36, S. S. E. 1.	

There were now few Small-pox: The Pleurisy and Peripneumony still very rife, from which

which some fell into a Vomica of the Lungs, and hence became consumptive : This indeed happened chiefly to those Persons who expectorated very little or nothing before the 5th or 7th Day, and then what was muddy, sweetish, or foetid Matter. Several violent asthmatic Coughs, and several Persons died consumptive.

A slow putrid Fever was now very common, and stuck by the Sick a long Time : The Breast and Præcordia were greatly oppressed from the very Beginning ; there was a short little Cough, a Soreness in the Fauces, frequent Vomitings, and a Pain in the Head.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

In the Beginning of the Month the Wind was north-easterly, from the 8th to the 20th often north-westerly, more frequently south-westerly, then south-easterly to the 24th, afterwards north-westerly again : The Atmosphere in the Beginning of the Month was very dry.

Rain 6. 10. 11. 12. 14. 15. 17. 19. 21. 22.

23. 25. 30. 31. = 2.108.

Greatest Height of ☉ 7, 30.1, N.N.E. 1^x. } Mean Height
Least ——— 22, 29.2, S.S.E. 2^x. } 29.5 $\frac{1}{8}$.

Coldest Day 1, 42, E.N.E. 1^x. } Mean Height 35 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Warmest 24, 28, S.S.E. 1. }

In

In the Beginning of the Month a vast Number of Caterpillars, which devoured every Thing, were washed away by the Rains and killed. The slow, putrid Fever still attacked Numbers: Ophthalmies and some Rheumatisms: Pulmonary Diseases also here and there: And Numbers consumptive.

J U N E.

Full Moon the 11th. New Moon the 26th.

The Barometer was low all *June*, much Rain, moist Atmosphere, the Wind quite fluctuating, in general however it was southerly. From the 17th to the 22d it was north-easterly.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. 3. 4. $\frac{1}{5}$. $\frac{1}{6}$. 9. 11. 14. 16. $\frac{1}{24}$. $\frac{1}{25}$.
 26. $\frac{1}{27}$. $\frac{1}{28}$. 29. — Hail 9. = 3.372. Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning at a Distance the 11th at Night.

Greatest Height of ☉ 21, 29.9, N. N. E. 1°. } Mean Height
 Least ————— 25, 29.1, S. W. b W. 2. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{30}$.

Coldest Day 1, 42, N. 1. } Mean Height 32 $\frac{2}{30}$.
 Warmest 12, 24, S. 1. }

The pulmonary Fever was not now so common, but Numbers were plagued with Coughs and the Rheumatism. This rainy and unfavourable Season greatly hurted such as were consumptive.

* See *De Aëre & Morbis Epidemic*, Vol. I, Page 52.

The * flow, putrid Fever hitherto raged very much, and proved fatal to Numbers. — In the Beginning, there was a Pain in the Sinciput, Occiput, the Back, and presently the Præcordia ; there was moreover also a nasty bitter Taste in the Mouth, a Sicknefs, Vomiting, a very foul Tongue, and at length intirely black, and this moreover frequently attended with a Singultus : At the State of the Disease, suppose the sixth or seventh Day, the Patients almost always grew delirious, and in a very short Time afterwards they died soporose : There were seldom wanting Tremors and a Convulsion of the Tendons.—The Urine was at one Time thick, small in Quantity, reddish, or black ; at another, very crude and limpid : There was often a Yellowness in the Skin, but much oftener in the Whites of the Eyes.—The Abdomen was sometimes very much swoln, and indurated ; in which Case a Looseness, whether spontaneous or procured by Art, greatly relieved the Sick, since this brought off a large Quantity of bilious and sometimes quite black Matter.—Indeed this happened chiefly to such who had no Emetic given them in the Beginning, which this Fever most certainly required.—Besides, after the

* This Fever should more properly be called the bilious, or mesenteric ; for, altho' it generally drags on the Patient a long Time, yet it discovers Tokens of a very acrid and abundant Bile.

Vomiting

Vomiting a plentiful, equal Sweat generally broke forth, and a great Itching of the Skin with Pustules generally came on at the Departure of the Disease, and that more especially if the Bowels are lax, and soon after there is a Deposition of a large Quantity of turbid, brown Urine. Indeed sometimes a Sweat removes this Fever, sometimes a Diarrhœa; to know which of those it requires, I observe the following Rules: If the Patient is troubled with an Itching, and as it were a Biting in the Skin, especially if there is an Eruption of red Pimples, I then encounter the Disorder with moderate *Diaphoretics*; if with Belchings, Flatus, and a Swelling of the Abdomen, with gentle *Cathartics*—*Pulv. Contrayerv. C. Julep. Camphorat.* with *Vinegar* and a little *Theriac. Andromach.* are of great Service in producing a Sweat; and for procuring a Stool *Rhabar. Mann. Sal. Mirab. Glauber. Crem. Tart.* — All aloetic Preparations were pernicious.—In the mean While, whether I used Purgatives or Sudorifics, I prescribed drinking freely some diluting demulcent Liquor, to which, for the Sake of promoting a Discharge of Urine, I moreover added some *Sp. Nitri dulc. Sal. succin. Nitre, &c.* — There was scarcely a more certain Sign of Health than a large Discharge of muddy, *hypostatic* Urine on the eleventh or fourteenth Day.

JULY.

J U L Y.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 26th.

The Rains ceased on the 5th of *July*, and a much more pleasant Season succeeded; the Sun also shone exceeding warm, the Wind being at first north-westerly, then easterly, and bye-and-bye a north-easterly Wind intervening, and now and then a Calm: Towards the End a north-easterly Wind prevailed.

Rain 1. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{2}{3}$. 5. $\frac{1}{16}$. 28. $\frac{1}{29}$. = Dig. Dec. 1.142.

Greatest Height of ☿ 21, 29.9, E.N.E. 2^x. } Mean Height
Least ——— 3, 29.2, S.W. 3. } 29.6 $\frac{22}{31}$.

Coldest Day 4, 34, W.N.W. 2^x. } Mean Height 24.
Warmest 18, 13, E.N.E. 1. }

Some putrid and slow Fevers still: Some Peripneumonies also, chiefly of the bastard Kind: Rheumatisms here and there, and several humid Ophthalmies. — From the Time however that the Weather became fair and warm, very few Disorders appeared, as is generally the Case at this Season of the Year, provided only that there be a clear, bright * Sky.

A U G U S T.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 24th.

The Station of the Barometer was but a little elevated during this Month, but the Atmosphere

* *Hippocr.* Aphorism. 15, Sect. 3.

was very dry and exceeding warm ; the Wind was very often easterly, frequently north-easterly, often north-westerly, and very seldom south-westerly.

Dig. Dec.

Rain 2. 3. $\frac{1}{15}$. 16. 17. 25. 28. = 0.564.

There were very often exceeding great Dews : Thunder and Lightning at a Distance the 25th.

Innumerable Flies, Wasps, and Butterflies of all Kinds ; an immense Quantity also of Caterpillars, and the Grasshoppers now everywhere chirped most merrily. All the Rivulets, and almost every Spring, were now dried up by the excessive Heat.

Greatest Height of	☿	30, 29.9, N.N.E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	——	15, 29.2, W. b S. 2.	

Coldest Day	16, 30, N.W. 2.	} Mean Height 21 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmest	23, 12, N.N.E. 1.	

Very few Disorders at present, nevertheless several Persons were seized with a Diarrhoea, nay, and that frequently a very profuse one. Numbers were plagued with Ophthalmies, or Fluxions on the Eyes : Several had very large Discharges from the Mouth, some from the Nostrils, and more from the *hæmorrhoidal* Veins : The Women had most abundant menstrual Discharges :—All this owing to too great a Rarefaction of the Blood.

S E P T E M B E R.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 23d

The Wind during this Month was generally westerly, veering at one Time to the South, another Time to the North; sometimes also a north-easterly Wind intervened. The Atmosphere was often dry and thin, sometimes also very cloudy. In the Beginning it was warm.

Rain $\frac{''}{5.}$ $\frac{'}{6.}$ 7. 10. 12. $\frac{'}{14.}$ $\frac{'''}{15.}$ $\frac{'}{16.}$ $\frac{'}{17.}$ 20.
 $\frac{''}{21.}$ $\frac{''}{25.}$ $\frac{''}{27.}$ 28. 30. = 2.516. Dig. Dec.

There were frequently prodigious Dews, nay, sometimes even Hoar-Frosts.

Greatest Height of ☿ 24, 30.1, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 16, 29.0, W. 1^x. } 29.5 $\frac{6}{28}$.
 Coldest Day 19, 46, N. N. W. 1^x. } Mean Height 38 $\frac{9}{28}$.
 Warmest 4, 24, a Calm. }

There was a slow, putrid Fever up and down, which was now frequently attended with the yellow Jaundice, and a great Loss of Strength, sometimes with a Swelling of the Abdomen and Feet. Gripings in the Bowels every-where tormented Numbers, several also were seized with a very violent Cholera, but more with a mucous and bilious Dyfentery, and sometimes a bloody one, not uncommonly attended with a Fever; towards the End there was frequently an Eruption of biting Pustules over almost the whole

whole Body—so that almost in all Cases there seemed to prevail an acrimonious and bilious Colluvies, which was generally very happily discharged by Stool: Indeed at this Time a Laxity of the Bowels was fatal to very few Persons, altho' it sometimes continued a long Time, provided there was a proper Dilution, the Acrimony tempered, and then the Saburra of the Intestines gently purged off. At other Places however, especially amongst the People of *Bristol* and *Bath*, this Dysentery was much more fatal.

After a very warm Summer there almost constantly follow Choleras, Dysenteries, and Fluxes; for, by the long Continuance and intense Heat of the Sun, the Blood is torrefied, the * Bile is exalted, and the animal Salts become daily more acrimonious; thus the very Venom of a Viper is much more poisonous in the violent Heat of Summer than when every Thing becomes torpid from the Coldness of the Winter. When however a cold and moist Autumn succeeds this, the Skin being constipated, the acrimonious Humours rush away to the interior Parts, and by that Means generate many and various Diseases, among which are those described above.—Take Care therefore that you do not stop up such Passages as should have

* Therefore *Hippocrates* calls τὸ θέρος χοληποῖον. *Lib. de Humorib.* Sect. 8, Edit. *Linden*.

carried off the superabundant Colluvies, which should have passed thro' the Pores of the Skin; since there is most undoubtedly a very great Communication between the Skin and the Intestines.

What I have said therefore in some Measure discovers the Method to be taken in the Cure of autumnal Diseases; for the Spring Fevers require more Bleeding, but the autumnal are rather relieved by gentle Cathartics. — Indeed the great and long-continued Heat of the Summer not only enervates the Strength of the Fibres, but it also too much dissolves the Contexture of the Blood, renders the Salts more acrimonious, and the animal Oils more rancid; in a Word, it weakens the Vessels, sharpens the Humours, and generates a large Quantity of putrid Bile — and accordingly the great Father of Physick speaks thus: Τὸν δὲ Θέρεος — ἡ χολὴ αἰεῖρεται ἐν τῷ Σώματι; and then adds, ἡ δὲ χολὴ τὴν Θέρην καλεῖται τὸ Σῶμα καὶ τὸ Φθινόπωρον; and, a little lower down, ἡ δὲ μέλαινα χολὴ τοῦ Φθινοπώρου πλείστη τὴ καὶ ἰσχυροτάτη ἐστίν. *Lib. de Natur. Homin. Sect. 14, Edit. Linden.* Indeed, wherever an acrimonious and bilious Colluvies abounds, it will be exceeding proper to discharge it, either by a Vomit or a Purge, since the chief Situation of this Disorder is in the Primæ Viæ, the Viscera of the Abdomen, and the *mesaraic* Vessels. I confess indeed that the whole Mass of Blood

Blood very often abounds with it; but even in those Circumstances Bleeding is not so much indicated, which may lessen indeed the too large Quantity of the Blood, but is incapable of correcting its Acrimony; which, as it is so by drawing off the vital Powers with the Blood, and not the Acrimony, is hurtful. Wherefore † *Hippocrates* and the ancient Physicians, where the Bile, viz. the bilious Acrimony, abounded, prohibited Bleeding; nor indeed can I see to what good Purpose it can serve, unless where there is a Plethora, or a very violent Inflammation: Truly I have seen in this Case very shameful and incurable Errors, and have more than once been sorry for them.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 22d.

The Barometer stood high for almost the whole Month of *October*, the Wind being very often north-easterly or north-westerly; however sometimes the Wind blew south-westerly or south-easterly; the Atmosphere was much more humid, and generally sufficiently warm.

Rain 1 — 3. $\frac{11}{16}$. 10. 14. 16. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{11}{16}$. 28. 29.
 $\frac{11}{16}$ Dig. Dec.
 $\frac{11}{16}$ 31. = 1.596.

† Lib. *de Humorib.* towards the End.

A Night Storm the 4th, S.W. 4_x. — The 31st, p. m. S.W. 4_x. — Very great Hoar-Frosts in the Middle of the Month.

Greatest Height of	8 6, 30.3, E.N.E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	29, 29.5, S.W. b W. 3.	

Coldest Day	20, 54, E.N.E. 1.	} Mean Height 46 $\frac{4}{30}$.
Warmest	1, 38, W.S.W. 1.	

Rheumatisms here and there: Putrid Fevers common, which were frequently attended towards the Conclusion with a Jaundice. — Defluxions and Tooth-achs molested Numbers, as also violent Coughs: — Fluxes were still common: Dysenteries however not so rife. — The Small-pox now of a sudden became epidemic, and those too of a very bad Sort, and often fatal; since they were small, and black, or diffused with a crude Ichor to the very End; frequently the Petechiæ broke out together with the Small-pox, which is an exceeding bad Sign; sometimes the Skin itself was affected with a Mortification under the watery Pustules.

N O V E M B E R.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 21st.

During this Month the Atmosphere was very dense and humid, which kept the Barometer high, altho' the Wind was much more rarely easterly than it was in the past *October*: Indeed we had frequently a north-west Wind, but not uncommonly a south-west. — At the very Conclusion

clution itself a violent Tempest from the South very greatly disturbed the Barometer.

Rain $\frac{1}{1}$. 9.—11. $\frac{1}{15}$. $\frac{1}{16}$. 17. 18. $\frac{1}{20}$. 22. 23.
24. 27. $\frac{1}{29}$. $\frac{1}{30}$. — Hail 16. = 2.078. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 16th, at Night. — The 20th, p. m. S.W. 4.—The 29th, p. m. S.S.W. 4^x. — A great *A.B.* the 21st, H. 9, p. m. N.W. 1^x.

Greatest Height of	8	4, 30.3, N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	30, 28.6, S.W. 3.	
			29.9.
Coldest Day	25, 62,	N. bE. 1.	} Mean Height 50 $\frac{6}{8}$.
Warmest	10, 42,	S.W. bW. 2x.	

The Small-pox were still epidemic, but in general much more favourable; however they were very often attended with a very large Flux of salival Matter, even in those of the distinct Kind.

A ferous Diarrhoea still plagued Numbers: Several Catarrhs and Rheumatisms, and also violent Coughs: — Not a few acute pulmonic Disorders.

D E C E M B E R.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 20th.

At length the Vapours, which had been a long Time heaping up together, fell, which was attended with a very great Fall of the Barometer. During the Beginning of the Month the Wind was south-easterly, then again we had a most violent south-westerly Wind, with the

Interposition now and then of a north-west.—

This rainy and miserable Weather continued home to the 21st; the Wind then gat about to the East, and, veering about to the North, produced a very severe Winter, and a very great Rise of the Barometer.

Rain	1.	3.	4.	5.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	14.	15.	17.	18.	19.	20.	24.	—	Snow	2.	
Dig. Dec.	= 6.566.										

Vast Floods in the Middle of the Month.—
The Atmosphere was exceeding dense, and by far the most humid before the 24th.—Very thick and stinking Fogs from the 20th to the 22d.—A Storm the 2d, E.S.E. 4^x.—The 9th, at Night, S.W. 4.—The 10th, S.W. 4.—The 11th, in the Evening and the Night, S.W. 4^x.—The 14th, W.S.W. 4.—A very large Halo about the Moon the 3d.—A very great lucid, fiery, and saffron-coloured *A. B.* the 6th, H. 8, N. E. 1^x.

Greatest Height of ☽	31, 30.5, N.E. 2 ^x .	} Mean Height
Least	11, 28.4, S.W. 4 ^x .	
Coldest Day	31, 73, N.E. 2 ^x .	} Mean Height 56 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmest	5, 46, a Calm.	

The Small-pox were now more mild, altho' still epidemical; however, even in the distinct Kind, there was a very profuse Discharge of Saliva; besides which there were frequently at
the

the Eruption of the Small-pox some Spots of a scarlet or vivid Colour, which generally disappeared again in a short Time.

Pleurifies and Peripneumonies not uncommon, often those of the bastard Kind : Several Coughs and Catarrhs : Fluxes also still very rife :— You might observe indeed, in all the Diseases, that there was a serous Colluvies still predominant.

The whole Quantity of Rain for the Year

1747 was = ^{Dig. Dec.} 32.246.





OF THE
A I R,
AND
EPIDEMIC DISEASES,
For the YEAR 1748.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 19th.

THE Station of the Barometer was
T very high this Month, the Wind
being generally easterly, and incli-
ning in the Beginning to the North: How-
ever from the 19th it was commonly southerly,
the Atmosphere being often very dense, some-
times cloudy, and always cold.—A very severe
Frost upon the Coming-in of the Year.

Rain 5. 8. 9. 11. 14. 15. 17. $\frac{1}{21}$. $\frac{1}{23}$. $\frac{1}{26}$. $\frac{1}{27}$.
Dig. Dec.
 $\frac{1}{28}$. $\frac{1}{30}$. — Snow 7. = 1.718.

A slight

A flight *A. B.* the 22d, H. 9, p. m. N. N. W. 1.
 —A Storm the 27th, at Night, S. E. b S. 4x.—
 A very thick and stinking Fog, which continued a long Time, the 31st.

Greatest Height of ☿ 1, 30.5, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 28, 29.3, S. E. b S. 3x. } 29.9. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldest Day 2, 74, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height 62.
 Warmest 30, 53, S. S. E. 2. }

As is almost constantly the Case, so now also the north-easterly Wind produced Coughs and Pains of the Side, and * those at present very violent ; thus, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and most violent Coughs, were even now very common : Numbers also were moreover plagued with a very violent and stubborn Asthma : The Expectoration in those Disorders was generally very sparing, altho' profuse Defluxions, † Rheums, mucous Quinsies, Hoarsenesses, and Swellings of the Fauces, plagued Numbers ; occasioned by the dense and very cold Air's shutting up the Pores of the Skin, from whence there arose an Accumulation of a serous Colluvies. A great many Rheumatisms.—The Small-pox were now every - where epidemic, nor indeed were they of so mild a Sort.

* See the *Essay on Fevers*, Page 171.

† ——— *Celsus*, Lib. iv, Cap. 4.

FEBRUARY.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 17th.

We had now a very cold and also a very dry Season, the Wind being very often north-easterly: This occasioned a very sharp and a very thin Atmosphere, and but little Rain; sometimes however there was Snow and Hail: The Barometer generally high.

Rain 21. $\frac{''}{23}$. $\frac{'}{28}$. — Snow 16. 24. —
Dig. Dec.

Hail 21. 29. = 0.598.

A smart Frost the 12th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 25th, and 26th.—Very thick stinking Fogs the 9th, 10th, and 12th.

Greatest Height of	8	9, 30.3, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	23, 29.2, S. W. 2.	
			29.8 $\frac{17}{8}$.

Coldest Day	16, 77, N. E. b E. 2*.	} Mean Height 64 $\frac{12}{8}$.
Warmest	29, 53, W. N. W. 2.	

The Small-pox were far and near epidemic, and here and there small, black, and fatal; at this Time the Salivation was much less than it ought to have been, notwithstanding that, in the preceding Months, it was too profuse.—*Catarrhal* Fevers, and also very violent Coughs, were very common; so were likewise violent and very tedious *Paroxysms* of the Asthma.—This Season was very fatal to Persons whose Lungs were affected, of whom several died. A great Number

ber of Pleurifies and Peripneumonies ; frequently the Matter expectorated was very thick and glutinous, sometimes very thin ; neither of these were easily brought up, altho' the Cough agitated them more than enough ; nay, sometimes, by a Rupture of the Lungs, pure, unmixed Blood was brought up. However viscid the expectorated Matter was in those peripneumonic Cases, I have notwithstanding taken Notice, that the Blood which was drawn at other Times was much more fizy than now.—After the Pleurifies there sometimes remained very obstinate Pains in the Sides, which were much sooner overcome by anodyne Plaisters, or Epispastics, than by Bleeding, however necessary this might be in the Beginning of the Disease. Very violent Tooth-achs and Rheumatisms plagued Numbers.

M A R C H.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 18th.

We had a cold Season during almost the whole Month of *March*, abundant Rain, and sometimes Storm : In the Middle of the Month nevertheless there was Ice, Snow, Hail, and a north-easterly Wind ; the Atmosphere very dry and cold ; but, towards the End, it was warmer, and much more humid.

Rain

Rain $\frac{''' }{2}$. 3. $\frac{'' }{4}$. 6. 7. $\frac{'' }{8}$. $\frac{'' }{10}$. 11. $\frac{'' }{21}$. $\frac{''' }{24}$. $\frac{'' }{25}$.
 $\frac{'' }{26}$. 27. 28. 29. 31. ——— Hail 8. 12. 15. ———
 Dig. Dec.
 Snow 12. 13. 14. 18. = 4.280.

A Storm the 2d, at Night, W. S. W. 4_x. —
 The 25th, a. m, S. W. 4. — The 27th, from the
 very Beginning of the Morning to 10 a. m.
 S. W. b W. 4.

Greatest Height of ☽ 20, 30.1, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 27, 29.0, S. W. b W. 4. } 29.7.
 Coldest Day 15, 73, E. N. E. 2^x. }
 Warmest 29, 50, W. S. W. 2. } Mean Height 58 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The Small-pox still, but much fewer, and less dangerous: Pleurifies and Peripneumonies common. The Expectoration was now easier, and oftentimes the Matter concocted and tinged with some Blood; frequently, nevertheless, it was very thin and acrimonious. Innumerable Coughs, and generally violent ones, so that, to such Persons as were affected in their Lungs, this Season was very pernicious, and not uncommonly fatal: Very terrible Paroxysms of the Asthma:—Several Rheumatisms:—Not a few were seized with the Apoplexy and Palsy, which frequently happens in very * cold Seasons: The great *Hippocrates* has also remarked, that Paraplegies were epidemic during an hard

* See what I have said above, in the Month of *March*,
 1747.

Winter *. Lib. 1, Epidem. Constit. 3 : Which *Cole* also has mentioned in his Book of the Apoplexy.

A P R I L.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 16th.

To the 19th of *April* the Atmosphere was very cold, the Wind generally blowing between the East and the North : Sometimes Ice, sometimes Snow : After the 20th a south-westerly Wind prevailed, and the Barometer fell.

Rain	$\frac{''}{1}$	7.	$\frac{'}{10}$	$\frac{'''}{12}$	$\frac{''}{17}$	$\frac{'}{19}$	$\frac{''}{20}$	$\frac{''}{25}$	26.	27.	
	$\frac{''}{28}$	$\frac{''}{29}$	$\frac{'}{30}$	—			Snow	1.	11.	15.	= 3.080.
											Dig. Dec.

Not an inconsiderable Frost the 18th.—Very great Hoar-Frosts frequently this Month : The Snow upon the Hills remained home to the 24th.—A slight Storm the 11th, at Night, E. b S. 4_x.—An exceeding great, yellowish, and vivid Halo about the Moon the 22d, H. 10, S.W. 2.

Greatest Height of	8	9,	30.2,	N. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	28,	29.0,	S.W. 3.	
					29.5 $\frac{27}{100}$.
Coldest Day	3,	64,	E. b N. 1.	} Mean Height	50 $\frac{15}{100}$.
Warmest	26,	40,	S.W. b S. 2.		

* It is thus described : Χειμῶν Βόρειος, ἀνυχμοίς, ψυχρὰ πνεύματα, μεγάλαί χιόνες, περὶ δὲ ἰσημερίην χειμῶνες μέγιστοι — παραπληγίαι πολλοῖσι ἰγύνοντο, καὶ τίνες αὐτέων ἐθνήσκον διὰ ταχέως.

Very

Very few Small-pox at present, but acute Disorders of the Breast common ; very large Expectoration however now easily came on, with great Relief to the Patient: Humid Coughs innumerable, and oftentimes violent : Several consumptive Persons died, being quite worn out by the Impetuosity of the Cough, a Diarrhœa, or profuse Sweats : Some putrid and intermitting Fevers, but mostly in the Country. Numbers were tormented with a tedious and exceedingly painful Rheumatism ; nor were those Persons relieved without a great Loss of Blood, which indeed was very sily ;—nay, it was no unusual Thing for Bleeding itself, altho' three or four Times repeated, to prove ineffectual ; nor did the Violence of the Pains yield to any Thing but *Deobstruents*, *Diaphoretics*, *Purgatives*, and *Anodynes*, and sometimes they were at last put to Flight only by the Use of the Cold-Bath.

By the Bye I shall however here remark, that, when a Rheumatism depends on an acrid and serous Colluvies, plentiful Bleeding rather does Hurt than Good ; and this very Thing * *Sydenham* himself takes Notice of ; for certainly in this Case such Medicines as promote Sweats in a kindly Manner, which sweeten the acrimonious Humours, and properly purge them off, with the Interposition now and then of the papaverous Mitigators of Pain, produce much

* Epistol. 1, Responsorio ad Doctorem Brady.

happier Effects.—Indeed I have myself used the following Medicines for several Years very successfully.

Every third or fourth Night I prescribed some Grains of Calomel, with *Pilul. Matthæi* or *saponeaceous* Medicines ; but, the next Morning, some milder *Cathartics*, and at Night I quiet every Thing with *Anodynes*.—In some Cases, in the Beginning of the Disease, I give a Puke : In the intermediate Days I advise the following Medicines, or some like them :

℞ Pulp. Prunor. dulc. Æthiop. Mineral.
āā ʒ vi. Gum. Guiac. ʒ ii. Cremor. Tart.
Nuc. Myristic. Pulv. āā ʒ iii. Syrup.
Crocī, q. s. m. f. Elect.

of which the Quantity of a Nutmeg, or an Hazle-Nut, is to be taken twice a Day at least, with a large Draught of Aq. Calcis, in which are infused the Raspings of *Guaiacum* and *Sassafras* ; to which I moreover add something of *Aq. Absinth. C.* with *Elix. Paregoric.* and *Essent. Antimon.* āā ʒss, or ʒi.—(I would have the Aq. Calcis prepared from Oyfter or Cockle Shells well calcined ;) for I reckon this to be sweeter, and also more efficacious.—In the mean Time, as to Diet, I use that which is light and easy ; but, as to Drink, I prescribe very thin Whey, in which are infused Mustard-seed and Sassafras, in boiling Water ; and afterwards the *Pyrmont*,
Spaw,

Spaw, or *Scarborough Waters*.—To such Parts where the Pains continue very obstinately, I apply proper Fomentations, and then bye-and-bye Blifters. — Why do I, however, take so much Pains about those Things, when every three-halfpenny Quack * in pompous Style puffs off to the Populace his *infallible Anti-Rheumatics*?

M A Y.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 16th.

Full Moon the 31st.

Both in the Beginning and at the Close of this Month there fell a large Quantity of Rain. The Wind was southerly, and the Atmosphere very dense; in the Middle of the Month, however, it was very thin; indeed thro' the Whole of it the Weather was sufficiently mild: Sometimes there were exceeding great Dews.

Rain $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{5}$. 6. 7. $\frac{1}{10}$. 11. 22. 25. $\frac{1}{26}$. $\frac{1}{28}$.
 Dig. Dec.
 29. 31. = 2.250.

Greatest Height of ☿ 14, 30.2, N. 1. } Mean Height
 Least ——— 2, 29.2, S.S.W. 2. } 29.6 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Coldest Day 8, 44, W. N.W. 2. } Mean Height 35 $\frac{26}{30}$.
 Warmest 20, 28, N. 1^x.

The Small-pox up and down: Pleurifies and Peripneumonies common: Rheumatisms, at-

* Quorum Stultitia Quæstus Impudentiæ est. *Phædr.*
 Lib i, Pag. 14.

tended with a slight Fever; but very violent Pains tormented Numbers: Those, not only in the very Beginning of the Disease, required more plentiful Bleeding; but, besides this, afterwards, the copious Use of *Diluents*, *antiphlogistic Cathartics*, and *copious Anodynes*; amongst which the Elix. Paregoric. is the most commodious; because this at the same Time excites salutiferous Sweats, and quiets the Pain; being given in very thin Whey: This Whey is moreover very useful as a common Drink; and, being long drank, and freely, of itself at length removes the Disorder, especially if you add some Nitre to it. — Indeed seasonable and repeated Bleeding is equally salutary in an hot Rheumatism, to younger and robust Persons, as in a Pleurisy itself.

Putrid Fevers up and down, but an Intermittent scarcely to be seen: Several Coughs, and very acrid Defluxions, with Swellings of the Fauces, Lips, Eyes, &c.; nay, so very acrimonious a Humour flowed from those Parts, that it not only vellicated, but even blistered, the Nostrils, and, falling from thence upon the Lungs, excited a most violent Cough, and eroded the very Membrane of the *Trachea*: Hence many became consumptive, and joined Numbers of those who had died before them.

J U N E.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 29th.

In the Beginning of *June* the Atmosphere was very dense, cold, and moist; however, after the 17th, the Weather was very warm and mild.

Rain 1. $\frac{1}{2}$. 4 — 6. $\frac{1}{8}$. 10. 12. $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. 29.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 1.102.

Hottest Days 20. 21. 22. 26. 27.

Greatest Height of ☿	17, 29.9, N. N. W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	29, 29.3, S. b E. 2.	
Coldest Day	4, 40, W. N. W. 2.	} Mean Height 28 $\frac{29}{29}$.
Warmest	27, 15, S. b E. 2 ^x .	

The Small-pox here and there: Some putrid and slow Fevers: A Consumption of the Lungs was every-where common, and several Persons died of it. An hoarse Voice, a shrill Cough, greenish, muddy, purulent, stinking Matter expectorated, a Pain in the Back and Weakness, profuse Sweats, and Looseness, succeeding one another by Turns, attended with a Swelling of the Legs and Feet, with a disagreeable Wheezing in the Breast, and a Difficulty of Breathing, were the certain Presages of impending Death; sometimes accompanied with the Rupture of a Vomica in the Lungs.

Healthy, Country Air, Riding out every Day, and a well-regulated Milk-Diet, and mild, demulcent

mulcent Liquors ; such as an *Almond Emulsion*, with a Decoction of preserved Eryngo-Root, and some other Things of this Kind ; appeared to be much more serviceable to those consumptive Persons than a laboured Hodge-Podge of Medicine, which always offends a weak Stomach ; but now and then the Violence of the Cough was to be restrained by Opiates, and, if the Flux was too profuse, it was to be checked, as were also the too great Sweats : Take Care, however, at all Times, according to the Admonition of the * divine Old Man, not to do Hurt, if you can't do Good.

J U L Y.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 28th.

The Weather in the Beginning of *July* was dry and warm, afterwards changeable; and much colder ; frequent Rains, the Wind fluctuating, but most frequently South ; this produced a moist and dense Atmosphere : Towards the End there was Sun-shine and great Heat, and a soft north-westerly Wind.

Rain 1. 4. 8. $\frac{1}{9}$. 10. 11. $\frac{1}{12}$. 13—15. 19. $\frac{1}{23}$.

$\frac{1}{24}$. $\frac{1}{25}$. $\frac{1}{31}$. Dig. Dec.
24. 25. 31. = 4.134.

Very violent Thunder and Lightning, with

* *Hippocrat. Epidem. Lib. i, Constitut. 2, at the End.*

prodigious Rains, the 23^d, 24th, and 31st.—

A Storm the 24th, p. m. S.W. 4.

Greatest Height of	8	28, 29.9, N.W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	24, 29.0.	
			29.4 $\frac{28}{31}$.

Coldest Day	25, 38, W.S.W. 3 ^x .	} Mean Height 29 $\frac{1}{31}$.
Warmest	30, 16, N.W. 1.	

The Small-pox up and down; in general, however, they were sufficiently mild; some, nevertheless, were attended with Boils, Carbuncles, and Ulcers: Some putrid Fevers: The bilious Colic common.

AUGUST.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Harvest was not a little scorched up this Month by the Heat of the Dog-Star; however now and then there were very great Dews, but in the Middle of *August* Rain enough; hence the Atmosphere became very dense and humid. From the 4th to the 14th the Wind was easterly, and then, quite home to the End, changeable.

Rain 2. 4. $\frac{1}{14}$. $\frac{1}{15}$. 16. $\frac{1}{17}$. 18—20. $\frac{1}{31}$.
 Dig. Dec.
 = 1.256.

A great deal of Lightning the 12th.—A violent Storm the 15th, E. S. E. 4.—Terrible Thunder and Lightning the 31st, in the West.
 —A very great *A. B.* the 28th, H. 8, p. m.
 E. N.

E.N.E 2.—A great many shining, vivid Beams from the very Horizon, at almost right Angles, darted, as it were, thro' a very lucid Rainbow, in the Manner of an Arrow out of a Bow.

Greatest Height of ☿	7, 30.0, E. 2.	} Mean Height
Least	15, 29.2.	
		29.6 $\frac{20}{27}$.

Coldest Day	19, 36, W.N.W. 1 ^x .	} Mean Height 28 $\frac{2}{27}$.
Warmest	5, 20, E. b S. 2.	

The Small-pox here and there, but very little fatal; however, upon their Drying-up, there generally broke out several Boils, which were very painful, and at length suppurated: Choleræ and Dyfenteries common: Some Ophthalmies and Swellings of the Fauces.

Pleuro-peripneumonies raged up and down among the Country-People, owing to their using cold Liquors, and being exposed to the cold Air, when they were in a profuse Sweat; both of which were indeed very grateful, but highly dangerous; so that we should always obey the Dictates of Reason, whilst we indulge ourselves in any of our natural Gratifications.

S E P T E M B E R.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

This Month was very dry and warm, the Atmosphere nevertheless was generally very dense; the Wind variable and mild; in the Beginning it was north-easterly, and the Sun fer-

vent, but towards the End of the Month south-west : Frequently there fell very great Dews.

Rain $\frac{''}{7}$. $\frac{'}{11}$. 12. 13. 16. 19. 20. 21. 24.
Dig. Dec.
27—29. = 0.914.

Greatest Height of ☿ 3. 30.1, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 8, 29.2, E.S.E. 2x. } 29.7 $\frac{22}{29}$.

Coldest Day 31, 44, S.W. 3. }
Warmest 1, 28, W.N.W. 1. } Mean Height 34.

The Small-pox still, and in general favourable ; nevertheless they were still attended with ulcerous Pustules and Boils at the Conclusion of the Disease : Frequently also there came on Ophthalmies, and excruciating Pains in the Limbs, unless the Patients were early and well purged. — Diarrhœas and Dysenteries affected great Numbers ; nevertheless a bloody Flux was rare, notwithstanding it was sometimes fatal, a Singultus, and a perpetual Desire of going to Stool, stealing on upon them ; for the Relief of which nothing answered so well as my * anodyne Clyster, which very often most happily stops a profuse Diarrhœa, when all Things else have been ineffectual.

* See before, in the Month of *April*, 1743.

O C T O B E R.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

The dry Weather continued, and the Barometer stood high home to the 10th of *October*, so that in the Beginning of the Month all the Wells and Springs were quite dried up; afterwards, however, it was showery, and much colder: A north-east Wind prevailed until the 18th, but from that Time a south-west.

Rain $\frac{1}{10}$. $\frac{11}{11}$. $\frac{12}{12}$. 13 — 16. $\frac{17}{17}$. $\frac{19}{19}$. 20. $\frac{21}{21}$.

$\frac{22}{22}$. $\frac{24}{24}$. $\frac{25}{25}$ — $\frac{26}{26}$. $\frac{27}{27}$. $\frac{28}{28}$. $\frac{29}{29}$. $\frac{30}{30}$. — Hail 10.

Dig. Dec.

— Snow 11. = 3.696.

Ice the 3d, 12th, and 13th. — Thunder and Lightning the 29th, at Night. — A Storm the 30th at Night, and also in the Morning of the 31st, S.W. b W. 4. — Exceeding great Hoar-Frosts in the Beginning of the Month.

Greatest Height of $\S$ 2, 30.3, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Least ——— 22, 28.7, S.E. b S. 3. } 29.6 $\frac{2}{30}$.

Coldest Day 12, 61, N. 1^x. } Mean Height 48 $\frac{6}{30}$.
Warmest 5, 34, N. b W. 1. }

A great many Small-pox here; in some Places they were epidemical: The Colic exceeding common, and at present chiefly owing to the Drinking of new Cyder: Pleuro-peripneumonies up and down, especially about the Middle of

the Month, however the Blood which was drawn was not very fizy. — Pains in the Teeth, Defluxions, very violent Coughs, in great Numbers, and amongst Children the Hooping-Cough raged :—Moreover, a slight Kind of a catarrhal Fever, with a great Oppression of the Breast, a moist, troublesome Cough, Pain in the Ventricle, and rheumatic Tortures, was very common ; however, upon the Coming-on of a Flux, and a little Griping, it in a short Time vanished.

Catarrhal Fevers seem not only to be owing to an obstructed Perspiration, but also to the cold Vapours of the Atmosphere insinuating themselves by the various Passages of the Body ; and therefore they chiefly attack People in moist and cold Seasons : It is moreover my Opinion, that there is also a certain * aerial and acrimonious Salt in this Vapour, which in some Manner thins the Blood, vellicates the Ramifications of the Nerves, and disorders the whole Mass of Humours ; for otherwise it is no easy Matter to say from whence so sudden a Commotion often happens, to Persons exposed to the cold and damp Air ; whence such an immense Defluxion of Humour thro' the Nostrils, Eyes, and Fauces, so very acrimonious indeed as frequently to erode

* See the Preface to Vol I, *De Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis.*

the very Skin itself, and to excite both violent Coughs and continual Sneezings ; nor was this the Case of a few Persons only, but the Disease was at once, and at the same Time, propagated on all Sides, amongst innumerable People. To me therefore it seems probable, that the greater the Quantity of this aerial Salt is, which is dispersed thro' the Atmosphere, so the Catarrh, which rages, is so much the more acrimonious ; since, even in some slight catarrhal Fevers, the Defluxion is much more favourable than in others ; in general indeed it is most acrimonious in rainy, snowy, and cold Seasons.

If however this acrimonious and serous Coluvies is generated by those Causes, it is much better discussed by Sweats, and mild Cathartics, than by profuse Bleeding, which is scarcely ever requisite, unless perhaps in the very Beginning of the Disease, and where the Fever was highly inflammatory.

N O V E M B E R.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

Very little Rain this Month, and the Station of the Barometer very high, especially in the Middle of the Month : The Wind was very frequently easterly, generally veering to the North ; the Atmosphere was for the most Part very dense, sometimes exceeding rare and cold,
frequently

frequently very great Hoar-Frosts, and not uncommonly Ice.

Rain 1. 15. 17. 18. 19. 20. 22. 24. 25. 29.
 Dig. Dec.
 30. ——— Snow 21. = 0.906.

Greatest Height of	8	14, 30.6, N.E. b E. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	2, 29.3, S.W. 2.	30.0 $\frac{5}{8}$.	
Coldest Day	21, 68,	N.E. 1 st . a most severe Frost.	} Mean
Warmest	2, 42.		

The Small-pox almost every-where, nevertheless sufficiently favourable, being in general distinct : Peripneumonies and Pleurifies up and down : Coughs, Κορύζαι, and slight Anginas, common : Some slow and putrid Fevers : Very many Colics and Rheumatisms.

DECEMBER.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

A most melancholy Season now came on ; constant Rain, and almost a perpetual south-westerly Wind, and that now and then very stormy : Hence the Atmosphere became exceedingly moist. Towards the End of the Month there were great Floods every-where. —Not the very least Frost all *December*, and the Sun very rarely.

Rain $\frac{''' }{1}$. 2—4. 6. 8. $\frac{'}{9}$. 10—14. $\frac{''}{15}$. $\frac{''' }{16}$. 17.
 $\frac{''}{18}$.

$\frac{''}{18}.$ $\frac{'}{19}.$ $\frac{'}{20}.$ — $21.$ $\frac{'}{23}.$ $\frac{'''}{24}.$ $\frac{''}{25}.$ $\frac{'''}{26}.$ $27.$ $\frac{''''}{28}.$ $\frac{''''}{30}.$

$\frac{''}{31}.$ Dig. Dec.

$31. = 6.746.$

A Storm the 1st, at Night, W. S. W. 4_x. — The 14th, at Night, W. S. W. 4. — A very violent one the 15th, all Night, S. W. 4^x, which lasted also until Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 16th, and sunk the Mercury in the Barometer exceedingly, namely, to 28.1. — The 16th, H. 10, a. m. S. W. b S. 4^x. — The 23d, at Night, S. S. W. 4. — The 24th, in the Morning, S. W. 4_x. — The 25th, S. W. 4. — A rainy Wind all the Night from the 8th to the 13th; however this did not produce any considerable Fall in the Barometer. — A very bright Lunar Iris the 15th, H. 10, p. m. W. S. W. 3^x. — Thunder and Lightning the 16th, in the Morning. — A great *A. B.* the 4th, H. 8, p. m. N. W. 2_x.

Greatest Height of	8	7, 30.2,	W. N. W. 1.	} Mean Height
Least	—	16, 28.1.		
				29.4

Coldest Day	17,	60,	W. N. W. 2.	} Mean Height
Warmest	3,	44,	S. W. 3.	
				52 $\frac{4}{30}$.

The Small-pox still here and there, but generally mild; nevertheless, in the distinct Kind, if they were somewhat thicker, the Patients had a very large Expectoration, and a very great Discharge of thick, muddy Urine, which was always an happy Omen. A great Number of Colics, several of which were owing to the
Drinking

Drinking new-made Cyder; not a few indeed were tormented with both a violent Colic and a terrible Pain in the Limbs, from whence oftentimes a Palsy in the Arms, and a general Debility in all the Members of the Body, which dragged on those miserable Persons for * a long Time.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year
Dig. Dec.
1748, = 30.680.

* Concerning those Complaints, and the Method of Cure, consult my little Treatise *de Morbo Colico*, at the End of the first Volume *de Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis*.

F I N I S.





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Note, That the Roman numerical Letters refer to the Pages of the Preface, and the Figures to those in the Body of the Work.

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FOR *Squinzies*,—Preface, Page xviii, and in the Body of the Work, Pages 14, 17, 19—read *Quinsies*.

For *Spitting*,—Pages 66, 75, 145, 146, 188—read *Expectoration*.

Page 23, Line 9, read—*in three or four Places*.

— 25, — 15, read—*involuntarily*.

— 56, — 18, read—*often*.

— 60, — 20, read—*seemed* very dense.

— 65, — 7, blot out—*of their ancles*.

— 76, — 14, read—*several Days and Nights*.

— 80, — 17, read—*overcome, small Ulcers*.

— 92, — 2, read—*this scorbutic Plague*.

— 107, — penultimâ, read—*to produce*.

— 223, — antepenultimâ, read—*disfigured with Eile*.

— 238, — 7, read—*nor did*.

— Ibid. — 14 and 15, read—*the Beginning of the Colon was often felt, at the Bottom of the right Hypochondrium*.

— 239, — 21, read—*or is it not sure*.

— 268, — 15, read—*Dog-Days*.

— 274, — 12, read—*Coughs, Catarrhs*.







